

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 57, NO. 81
TWO SECTIONS
INTERNATIONAL EDITION
6p IN BRITISH ISLES
15c ELSEWHERE



Will Spain's armed forces follow the example set in Portugal?

Spain's junior officers worrying regime

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Influenced by events in Portugal, junior officers of the Spanish armed forces are becoming politicized at a degree that is causing anxiety among Gen. Francisco Franco's top commanders.

This is indicated by a number of events regarded by observers as significant:

A major and a captain, both of the Army, this week were put under

"preventive detention" in the military fortress of Figueras, northern Catalonia. The charges are unspecified, but the major, Julio Busquets Bragulat, is well known as the author of a sociological study, "The Professional Soldier in Spain," published in the '60s. Capt. Jose Julvez, detained at the same time, is like his fellow officer, a university graduate.

A petition signed by 160,000 Spaniards asking General Franco to grant an amnesty to political prisoners is claimed by the organizers to include the signatures of 2,000 military officers. The petition, drafted by

the Christian Democrat movement "Justice and Peace" is to be handed to the Caudillo, but without the signatures.

There are continuing reports that secret young officers' committees exist in Army garrisons. They are said to reflect impatience with the stagnating political situation and General Franco's resumption of powers last September. Gravely ill, the Caudillo had handed over his powers temporarily to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon, but when he recovered, General Franco took his powers back again.

Some of Spain's military are unhappy that the succession plans were not fully implemented at that time.

Lt. Gen. Angel Campano, commander of the Madrid military region, warned in a speech this month that the armed forces would block "subversion." "In recent years a moral decay and hidden desires for revolution and subversion have become noticeable," he said. "We must remember that the Army belongs to the nation, acts on behalf of the nation, but not on behalf of a subversive nation."

*Please turn to Page 4

The anti-inflation garden

Veteran home gardener tells how you can make that backyard plot pay off

By Peter Tonge
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Home-grown vegetables can enrich your table and save you money. But that saving will evaporate if you don't pay attention to garden economy. By following a few simple guidelines, you can use a modest plot of land in your own yard or on community acreage to substantially beat down the high cost of food.

Up in the northwest corner of Vermont, for example — to pick one of the more climatically rigorous parts of the United States — Mrs. Pauline Baker grew more than enough vegetables for her family of seven on two by 20-foot plots in the city of Burlington's community gardens last summer. Now the surplus, which she canned or froze, helps provide hearty meals through the winter.

Substantial savings

My own 1,000-square-foot garden likewise provides handsomely for my family of four. We, too, now eat from that garden via the freezer. And carrots, leeks, a few beets, and

jerusalem artichokes, of course, still come directly from the ground, despite the winter cold.

This has meant substantial savings for us. Exactly how much I cannot say for sure. But we eat very well indeed at a cost well under supermarket prices.

Having said all this, I must confess that backyard gardening has been somewhat oversold in the past year or two. The dream of garnering a \$300 harvest from \$10 worth of seeds has led to more disappointment than profit for many new gardeners.

Good soil and skill

This is not to suggest that dream is a chimera. But to parley a \$10 seed investment into hundreds of dollars worth of harvest takes good soil and some degree of skill on the part of the gardeners — assets this series can help you acquire.

Even beginning gardeners with soil quite unworthy of the name can reap moderately successful harvests the first year and abundant harvests thereafter if they follow the simple steps the series outlines.

Please turn to Page 5

Four votes may hold key to oil-tax delay

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
and Peter Stuart
Staff correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Whether gasoline and heating oil prices paid by Americans rise an estimated 10 cents per gallon may depend on the votes of four senators.

That's how many votes President Ford is believed to need to sustain his veto of Congress' 90-day postponement of his hike in imported oil tariffs.

The Senate joined the House of Representatives in voting the delay Wednesday 66-28 — more than the two-thirds majority required to override a veto and, computing absences, leaving the President the task of switching four votes.

To do so, he may have to compromise. Two Republican Senators in touch with the White House on the issue, Jacob Javits of New York and Robert Packwood of Oregon, hint one possible concession: shifting the tariff burden heavily on gasoline and more lightly on heating oil.

Such a concession, to which the President is known to be receptive, could inflate the rise in gasoline prices to 12 or 14 cents per gallon but deflate the hike in heating oil prices to 6 or 8 cents per gallon.

It also could win Mr. Ford the support of six Republican Senators (mostly from the heating-oil-dependent Northeast) who backed an unsuccessful amendment along these lines, then voted for postponement. If he does, he could make his veto stick.

The House of Representatives, which ratified the delay, 308-114, is regarded as certain to override.

It is becoming increasingly clear in this battle over these proposals that Mr. Ford sticks stubbornly to his positions.

One of Mr. Ford's long-time associates says:

"Jerry won't compromise so much that he feels he is giving up his principle. Instead, he may well opt to take the defeat in Congress — putting the burden on Congress to come up with better alternative or take the rap from public opinion."

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Oil glut forcing some minor price cuts

But most producers simply turn off flow

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The net cost of oil is coming down in some cases as supertankers wait in the Atlantic off the Canary Islands or Land's End for instructions as to which European port is least awash in oil.

The reason for costs coming down is that some smaller oil-producing countries have reduced the special premiums they charge for the high quality of their crude or their proximity to European markets.

Now with oil plentiful and tanker rates at all-time lows, consumers do not want to pay these premiums.

The reductions being offered by Abu Dhabi, Libya, and some other African producers are in the range of 30 to 60 cents a barrel. But the

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Map showing the TAPLINE pipeline route from Zahran in Saudi Arabia through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Dhahran.

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

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Map showing the TAPLINE pipeline route from Zahran

Politics jars Mideast efforts

Kissinger feels Congress adds to his difficulties

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Henry Kissinger is back from the Middle East and Europe with the outlines of a possible interim settlement between Egypt and Israel in his pocket. But he is, for all his humor and bounce, a profoundly worried man.

Dr. Kissinger knows that the interim solution he wants when he goes back to the Middle East in mid-March is a fragile vessel that may yet run aground and break up on the shoals of Middle Eastern or U.S. congressional politics.

In his reports to the President and to congressional leaders he is, furthermore, describing what appears to him to be a crisis in American foreign policy. He is telling them that this crisis has been brought about by the changed complexion of Congress, now dominated by aggressive young Democrats, who have swept aside the traditional leadership and who, he says, consider it their right to inter-

fer in, or even to make American foreign policy.

One of the first fruits of such interference he sees as the breakdown of the trade agreement with the Soviet Union as a result of a congressional effort to tie most-favored-nation treatment and credits to more free emigration of Jews in the Soviet pocket. But he is, for all his humor and bounce, a profoundly worried man.

Turkish aid cutoff

This effort cost the U.S. the trade agreement, which the Russians have all but denounced, and have held in abeyance. At the same time, Jewish emigration has fallen to its lowest level. So Dr. Kissinger tells the congressmen that if they want to help the Jews of the Soviet Union they must disavow Sen. Henry Jackson's rhetoric and let him do it the Kissinger way, by quiet understandings, without public declarations that embarrass the Russians.

Another of the bitter fruits, in the Secretary's view, is the collapse of American policy in Cyprus where the Turks have proclaimed a federated republic which the U.S. and the Greeks will not recognize. While Dr.

Kissinger if pressed may admit that he may have misjudged the Cyprus situation at some stages, because he was so preoccupied with the change of administrations in Washington, he blames above all the "Braderases," the pro-Greek lobby which includes Rep. John Brademas (D) of Indiana, and which, he says, obstinately overlooked what he was working out by quiet diplomacy and, as in the case of the Soviet trade bill, embarrassed the Turks with a publicly declared cutoff of military aid.

As a result, Dr. Kissinger fears the U.S. may lose 15 extremely important electronic listening posts on Turkish soil, and air bases, while Turkey will be pushed toward the ranks of the unaligned nations and into cooperation with the Arabs against Israel.

The outline of what may become an interim agreement of the Middle East looks something like this:

Israel would have to give up the Mitte and Giddi mountain passes in Sinai and the Abu Rudels oil field, and Egypt would in return make a public statement that was more a promise not to attack first than the declaration of nonbelligerence Israel originally sought.

Practical concessions

In addition, the Egyptians will probably make some practical concessions which have not yet been worked out. These could take the form of allowing third-country aircraft to fly between Cairo and Jerusalem, allowing Israeli cargo in third-country ships through Suez, and perhaps a relaxation of economic and psychological warfare.

To make this agreement possible the U.S. will probably have to guarantee Israel's future oil supply, to which end Dr. Kissinger has been talking to the Shah of Iran in Zurich. A military guarantee that would probably go into effect with a final settlement is also under study by experts in Washington. The problems in working out the latter are just what would be expected of the United States, who would recognize the guarantee, and how it would be declared.

There were signs in the Middle East that both Egypt and Israel were talking in more reasonable tones than usual following Dr. Kissinger's visit. The Israelis have dropped their nonbelligerence demand with its far-reaching legal implications which are tantamount to peace, and Gen. Moshe Dayan has conceded that the problems are "less the geographical passes than the political passes."

Tribal voting opposed

SWAPO is opposed to elections on an ethnic or tribal basis, as was the Ovamboland balloting. It feels this is producing mini-states on a geographic-ethnic basis instead of a sense of national political unity, as SWAPO advocates.

First of three articles on South-West Africa.

South-West Africa vote brought more to polls

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, South-West Africa
How significant a victory the South African government won in January's election in Ovamboland, the barren black homeland of 340,000 Ovambo tribesmen in the northern part of South-West Africa, is still a matter for comment here.

South-West Africa is called Namibia by the United Nations. After World War I this former German colony was placed under a League of Nations mandate administered by South Africa. The mandate was terminated by the UN in 1966, but South Africa has refused to relinquish control of the territory.

Since Ovambos make up nearly half of Namibia's small population, what happens in their homeland is important for the rest of the territory.

In a 1973 election the South African Government received a humiliating setback when a boycott led to fewer than 8 percent of eligible Ovambos voting.

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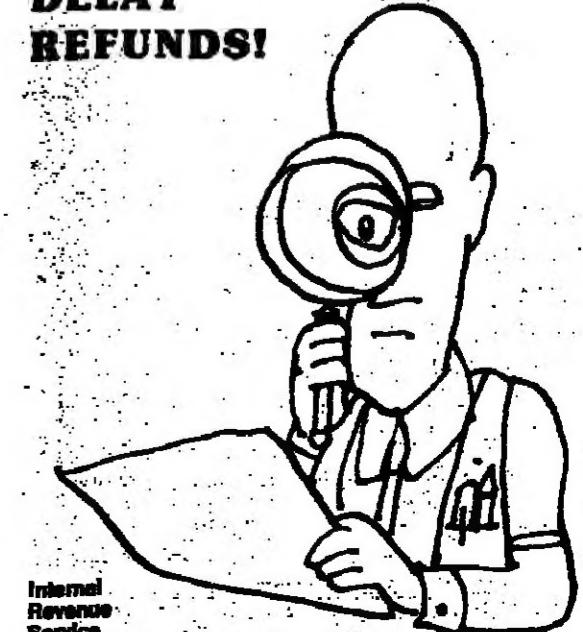
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Democracy shelved in Pakistan

Opposition party is banned after murder of key Bhutto backer

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary democracy in Pakistan once again has had to yield to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's determination to hold the country together in one piece at all costs — in the way he thinks best.

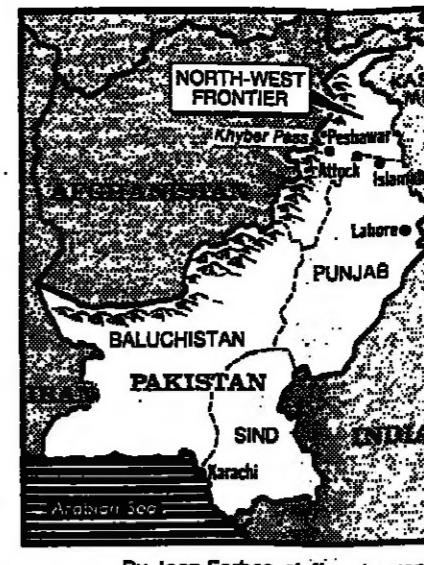
Since the beginning of the month, he has banned the main opposition party in Pakistan, the National Awami Party (NAP), and put its leaders in prison. Those in jail include Khan Abdul Wali Khan, the NAP president.

Mr. Bhutto ordered these drastic steps after flying home from foreign travel (that included Washington) on hearing of the assassination in Peshawar Feb. 8 of Hayat Muhammad Sherpa. Mr. Sherpa was Home Minister in the provincial government of North-West Frontier Province and a strong supporter of Mr. Bhutto. He had been called the Prime Minister's "hatchet man" in the province.

Ban lifted

On getting back to Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto described the threat to Pakistan as greater than that posed by the India-supported breakaway of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) in 1971.

Mr. Bhutto took over the government in Pakistan after the loss of Bangladesh, and clearly his aim ever since has been to hold what was left of the country together. On assuming power, he committed himself to reintroducing parliamentary democ-



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

The provinces of Pakistan

racy and as an earnest of his good faith lifted the political ban then in effect on the NAP.

Central governments, which are usually Punjabi-dominated, long have been suspicious of the NAP. This is because the party draws its main strength from the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan. And central governments suspect that the Pathans of NWFP and the Baluchs of Baluchistan would like the breakaway away from Pakistan.

Pakistani officials have charged intermittently over the past quarter of a century that Afghanistan encourages the Pashtu-speaking people of the NWFP to set up an independent Pashtumistan. (Afghanistan itself is mainly Pashtu-speaking.) And indeed since the murder of Mr. Sherpa, Mr. Bhutto's Home Minister publicly has

charged Afghanistan with being behind it.

Adding to Pakistani concern is the suspicion, justified or not, that India eggs Afghanistan on. A widespread Pakistani belief is that India has never given up its desire (as Pakistanis see it) to bring about dissolution of Pakistan so that India remains unchallenged and unimpeded on the subcontinent.

In Baluchistan there has been anti-government guerrilla activity for two years. Early in 1973, a cache of Soviet-made weapons was found in the Iraqi Embassy in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. These reportedly were intended for delivery to the Baluchi guerrillas. The discovery of these weapons was the cue for Mr. Bhutto to dismiss the NAP-led provincial government in Baluchistan and install his own men.

Sinister thread?

In Mr. Bhutto's eyes, then, the NAP apparently has become synonymous with a threat to the unity of Pakistan. In a sinister thread behind it, he suspects Afghanistan; behind Afghanistan, India; behind India, India's friend, the Soviet Union; and then, as a client of the Soviet Union, Iraq, in whose embassy in Islamabad Soviet-made weapons were found. (Pakistan tries to balance India's ties with the Soviets by having warm relations with China.)

Indeed the banning of the NAP. But this seems to have brought Parliament to a standstill. All opposition parties have said they will boycott the legislature because of the emergency powers assumed by the government — and its sessions have been adjourned indefinitely.

shown little interest, the new Conservative leader has moved rapidly to establish contact with Britain's major friends and customers. She has breakfasted with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and sent Lord Carrington, former defense secretary, on a tour of Middle Eastern countries with a personal message from her.

Excellent relations

Her choice of Sir Geoffrey Howe to be shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer showed her concern to balance her own right-wing image with more liberal views. And her selection of veteran politician Reginald Maudling as shadow Foreign Secretary is seen as an attempt to redress the pro-Jewish image projected by her own background as representative of the London suburb of Finchley.

During the three years Mr. Maudling has spent on the back benches, he is said to have cultivated excellent relations with Middle East representatives.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Postage in the United States, its possessions, and all countries throughout the world: One year \$33; six months, \$16.50; four months, \$12.50; single copy, 15 cents. Annual delivery rates on request.

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Colleges, pros rap gambling

'Czars' line up to testify against move to legalize sports betting

By George Monyhan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The men who direct collegiate sports in the U.S. now join those in charge of professional sports in condemning legalized gambling on all arts.

In two days of testimony before the National Gambling Commission here, a country's leading sports officials made no words in voicing their apprehension about current proposals institute sports betting as a means raising revenue for financially pressed state governments. They pledged to fight the moves in courts if necessary.

Collegiate voices
Speaking for collegiate sports Tuesday, Robert C. James, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, called for "more stringent law enforcement and prosecution designed to combat the pernicious influence which experience shows gam-

bling exerts on athletes and athletic competition."

He recommended enactment of laws that would make interstate gambling on sports a criminal offense.

Mr. James warned that legalized betting would be impossible to police on college campuses and would inevitably lead to attempts to "fix" games.

In the face of mounting pressure to legalize betting on team sports, the commissioners of football, baseball, basketball, and hockey had warned that government-promoted gambling could undermine public confidence in sports, shift the emphasis of fans from competition and skills to money and greed, and most likely destroy athletic competition as it exists today.

New York proponent

New York's off-track betting (OTB) chief, Paul R. Scrawe, argued in written testimony that legalized sports betting was inevitable, and he urged the gambling commission not to recommend that Congress pass legislation that would prohibit individual states from making their own

decisions regarding state-run sports betting.

Mr. Scrawe pointed out that in less than four years New York's OTB Corporation has become the largest retailer in New York City and in fiscal year 1974 provided city and state government with \$80 million in support.

Also on Thursday, George Killian, executive director of the National Junior College Athletic Association was to support Mr. James's position.

Rozelle's warning

National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle told the 15-member congressional commission his major concern was the public suspicion, that would grow out of betting, that players and coaches might "fix" games or "shave points" or give less than their "all" at crucial moments in contests.

"Illegal gambling today is a negative influence on professional football," he said, explaining that considerable money and effort are involved in policing games, "running down rumors," and checking out complaints.

Baseball Commissioner Bowie K. Kuhn said the "government sanction" of legalized gambling would entice millions of sports fans who have not gambled previously into wagering, he said, adding that many youngsters would be lured into the betting parlor, too.

Anti-betting arguments

Other arguments put forward in opposition to state-run sports betting: the "creating of a climate favorable to gambling" that would lead to more addictive gamblers; an increase in illegal gambling which would feed off the legal betting; a drop in attendance at games by families disgusted with the gambling climate; attempts at bribery to get "inside information" on players and games; the inadequacy of government-run betting shops to compete with illegal bookmakers, whose winnings are not taxed and who offer credit as well as harsh collection methods.

The sports commissioners received support from an unexpected source, former long-time gambler and casino operator Jimmie (the Greek) Snyder, who is known for setting betting odds nationwide. Although conceding that his income would "probably triple" if gambling were legalized, Mr. Snyder said he "strongly opposed" it because "it wouldn't produce enough revenue" for the government to be worth the risks.

Ironically, the Caribbean market is a lucrative one. American has discovered this, as has Eastern — but Pan American's losses in the area mounted in the late 1960s and 1970s as its competition grew, fuel costs rose, and other problems came along.

Feeder service lacking

In its petition, Pan Am pointed out that one of its problems is a lack of domestic routes to feed into its service from New York to the Caribbean. Airlines circles say that one of the reasons that American has done so well on its New York-Caribbean routes is its ability to feed its domestic passengers into the Caribbean service in New York.

Ironically, the Caribbean market is a lucrative one. American has discovered this, as has Eastern — but Pan American's losses in the area mounted in the late 1960s and 1970s as its competition grew, fuel costs rose, and other problems came along.

Earlier actions followed

Moreover, Pan Am's desire to end much of its Caribbean service, due to severe revenue losses, comes on top of

a route-swapping proposal between Pan Am and American which would give American the Pan Am routes to Barbados, the Dominican Republic, and Bermuda in return for exclusive rights to Hawaiian and South Pacific service now held jointly by Pan Am and American.

If approved by the CAB, as airline circles believe it will be, Pan Am would be left with only a scattering of routes in an area it pioneered and once dominated.

Democratic hopefuls to be numbered?

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

A little bit of old England—in Southeast Asia

Neo-Tudor facades, ground-floor shops with modest nest signs, autos driving on the left: surely it's one of those finely manicured districts with old roots in Greater London, one would imagine; Pinner, perhaps, or Harrow. Only the new hotel rising above the rooftops in the background gives a hint of the actual location. The

hotel's namesake, Marco Polo, sailed by here on his way home from China near the end of the 13th century. The British came much later, and stayed long enough to leave their mark on the landscape—the bustling city of Singapore.

Eine Herausforderung für die Tories

Die Wahl Margaret Thatchers zur Vorsitzenden der Konservativen Partei Großbritanniens ist eine außergewöhnliche Leistung. Es ist ihrem politischen Geschick und ihrer unermüdlichen Arbeit zuzuschreiben, daß sie nun in einer Position ist, wo sie vielleicht der erste weibliche Ministerpräsident des Landes werden kann.

Ob sie jedoch die Fähigkeit zur Führung besitzt, muß sich noch herausstellen, und eine gewaltige Aufgabe liegt vor ihr: den Tories neuen Aufschwung zu geben und sie zu einer starken, wirkungsvollen Oppositionspartei zu vereinen, die den Programmen der Labour-Regierung Harold Wilsons durchführbare Alternativen entgegenstellen kann.

Wenn sie dieser Aufgabe nicht gewachsen ist, mag der Konservativen Partei, die sich ein Tory ausdrückte, die Rolle „einer dauernden Opposition, eines klassenbedingten Überbleibels“ zufallen, das nicht in der Lage ist, die Öffentlichkeit für sich zu gewinnen und die Programme, gegen die es opponiert, umzustoßen.

In jeder Demokratie muß es neben der regierenden Partei eine starke Opposition geben. Doch es ist schlecht um die Tories bestellt. Solange sie an der Regierung waren, gelang es ihnen nicht, das zweifache Problem zu lösen, nämlich die Wirtschaft mit Erfolg zu steuern und gleichzeitig die aggressiven Gewerkschaften Großbritanniens in Schach zu halten, und als Folge davon verloren sie überall im Lande außer im Süden an Boden. Es fehlt ihnen an Führern von hervorragender Begabung und voll spritziger Ideen.

Ihr Image als die Partei der Reichen schadet ihnen vielleicht noch immer am meisten, und es fragt sich nun, ob Margaret Thatcher einen breiteren Rahmen schaffen kann. Sie selbst kommt aus dem Mittelstand, doch sie hat, so meinen einige Kritiker, die kalte politische Ideologie des althergebrachten Konservatismus übernommen.

Die Briten kämpfen nun mit der schlimmsten Wirtschaftskrise in 25 Jahren, und es scheint klar, daß eins der grundlegenden Probleme nicht nur in dem Mangel an sozialer Dis-

ziplin besteht, die notwendig ist, um die Wirtschaft zu beleben, sondern auch darin, daß der Mittelstand und die Oberschicht mit der Arbeitsschafft keinen Kontakt haben und nicht deren Unterstützung für ein industrielles Wachstum gewinnen.

Es ist also großteils das uralte Problem der Klassenunterschiede, denn sich Margaret Thatcher gegenübersieht. Ihre Aufgabe wird darum noch größer, weil Ministerpräsident Wilson verhältnismäßig guten Erfolg hat. Es sind nun z. B. schwache Zeichen zu erkennen, daß die linksgerichteten Gewerkschafter bereit sind, in ihren Forderungen nach einer Nationalisierung der Industrie Kompromisse zu schließen.

Die neue Parteichefin der Tories wird also all ihre Kräfte und unbekannten Fähigkeiten aufbieten müssen, um ihre Partei wieder in Schwung zu bringen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 13. Februar.]

ciairement que ce soit qu'il y ait une forte opposition au parti dominant. Les Tories sont cependant dans un pâvre état. Alors qu'ils étaient au pouvoir, ils n'ont pas su résoudre le problème bilatéral d'instituer une direction économique effective tout en tenant tête à la politique militante des syndicats de Grande-Bretagne, et cela a eu pour résultat qu'ils ont perdu du terrain partout en Grande-Bretagne, sauf dans le sud-est. Ils manquent de leaders au talent brillant et aux idées étonnantes.

L'image qu'on s'en fait en tant que parti des riches reste peut-être leur plus grand désavantage, et l'on se pose la question de savoir si Mme Thatcher peut augmenter l'attrait du parti. Elle sort elle-même de la classe moyenne, mais certaines critiques trouvent qu'elle a fait siennes la froide idéologie politique du conservatisme d'antan.

Ainsi le nouveau leader conservateur devra rassembler toutes ses forces et tous ses talents incontestés pour sortir son parti de son marasme.

Tandis que la Grande-Bretagne se trouve aux prises avec l'une des plus terribles crises économiques de ces 25 dernières années, il apparaît

Le défi lancé aux conservateurs

L'élection de Mme Margaret Thatcher comme leader du parti conservateur de Grande-Bretagne est un exploit extraordinaire. C'est grâce à son habileté politique et à son travail acharné qu'elle se trouve maintenant dans la position de devenir peut-être la première femme Premier ministre de son pays.

Il lui reste cependant à démontrer sa capacité de chef et sa tâche est formidable : ranimer et unifier les Tories en un parti d'opposition fort et dynamique, capable d'offrir des solutions de rechange valables aux programmes du gouvernement travailliste de M. Harold Wilson.

Si elle n'est pas en mesure de relever ce défi, le parti conservateur pourrait bien être relégué, comme le déclara un des Tories, à n'être « qu'une opposition permanente, un croupion de classe », incapable de gagner le soutien du peuple et de renverser le cours des changements auxquels il est opposé.

Il est essentiel dans quelque démo-

cration que ce soit qu'il y ait une forte opposition au parti dominant. Les Tories sont cependant dans un pâvre état. Alors qu'ils étaient au pouvoir, ils n'ont pas su résoudre le problème bilatéral d'instituer une direction économique effective tout en tenant tête à la politique militante des syndicats de Grande-Bretagne, et cela a eu pour résultat qu'ils ont perdu du terrain partout en Grande-Bretagne, sauf dans le sud-est. Ils manquent de leaders au talent brillant et aux idées étonnantes.

C'est ainsi en grande partie le problème des classes, vieux comme le monde, auquel Mme Thatcher doit faire face. Le défi est d'autant plus grand que le Premier ministre Wilson se tire raisonnablement bien d'affaire. Il y a actuellement des signes d'ouverture, par exemple, selon lesquels l'aile gauche des syndicats se déclare d'accord pour un compromis à la suite de sa demande de nationalisation industrielle.

Peut-être que la Grande-Bretagne se trouve aux prises avec l'une des plus terribles crises économiques de ces 25 dernières années, il apparaît

[Cet article a paru en anglais à la dernière page du Monitor du 13 février].

Family rebuilds player pianos

By the Associated Press

Aurora, Ill. The Bob Johnson family spends much of its time gathered around pianos, not to sing, but to take them apart.

They rebuild player pianos and use the insides of some to put together nickelodeons.

"We can sell all we can build, but there isn't much profit. It's more a labor of love, developing from a hobby into a family project," said Mr. Johnson. "The nostalgia kick has created a new demand for them, mainly for use in family recreation rooms."

Mr. Johnson says mak-

ing a nickelodeon, with its drums, tambourines, and array of other instruments, involved about 500 working hours and \$1,100 worth of parts.

The popularity of player pianos peaked around 1918 and began waning when the phonograph and radio came on," said Mr. Johnson. "The nostalgia kick has created a new demand for them, mainly for use in family recreation rooms."

The oldest one we've worked on was a 1906 model. It was built like a tank, and we certainly had fun tearing into it."

Mr. Johnson says mak-

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Latin America waits and doubts

Kissinger followed talk of 'new dialogue' with year of canceled visits

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro
One year after Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger launched his much vaunted "new dialogue" with Latin America, relations between Washington and its southern neighbors are at a new low.

There are many reasons. But the major current problem centers on Washington's new foreign trade bill—a measure that was originally designed to free trade rather than hinder it.

But to Latin Americans, the measure with its prohibitions on preferential treatment to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an affront. Two Latin American nations—Venezuela and Ecuador—are OPEC members.

Washington now is faced with a Latin America determined to express its feelings.

Toward this end, Peru's president, Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, has called for continuation of the dialogue "but without the United States."

Although not all Latin America supports General Velasco, there is near unanimity on taking a united stand in the face of what the Buenos Aires newspaper Clarín called Washington's "damage to the fundamental interests of Latin American nations."

Clarín went on to condemn Washington's tendency to "relegate relations with Latin America to the back burner."

Secretary of State Kissinger, in announcing his new dialogue last February in Mexico City at the meeting of hemisphere foreign ministers,

indicated that the dialogue was aimed at ending this tendency.

But Latin Americans, in the year since the so-called Tlatelolco meeting at which Dr. Kissinger spoke, say they have seen few signs that Washington does indeed plan to change things.

We're still second-class citizens as far as Washington is concerned," a Venezuelan foreign ministry official said in January. "It is business as usual in Washington's eyes."

Much of the criticism is leveled at Dr. Kissinger himself.

There is a growing tendency to doubt that Dr. Kissinger really is sincere in his efforts to set up a "new dialogue." Despite an original inclination to approve Dr. Kissinger's appointment as Secretary of State in 1973, there now is deep cynicism about him spreading throughout Latin America.

In this vein, Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper, recently carried a list of canceled Kissinger trips to Latin America.

"The announcements of cancellations of his visits to Latin America come with the same regularity as the promises of visits," the newspaper

This was a comment springing from Dr. Kissinger's cancellation of a February visit to five Latin American nations including Brazil—a cancellation announced just after Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto J. Vignes announced postponement of the scheduled March foreign ministers'

meeting in Buenos Aires as a result of the trade bill.

Visit to be made

The State Department in Washington subsequently said Dr. Kissinger would go ahead with the visit in April.

"But that is another slap in our face," said a Brazilian foreign ministry official. "How can Washington go on with this sort of chauvinism? Doesn't it realize we have sensitivities and that we need to be considered in Washington's thinking?"

In a sense, this comment goes to the heart of the issue.

Latin Americans do, indeed, fear that Washington plays with its relations with the hemisphere, that it does not regard the area as all that important.

To many Latin Americans, it now is up to Washington to carry the ball. If Washington really does mean to pursue a new dialogue, it must prove itself.

Major orchestras' deficits show decline for '73-'74

By the Associated Press

Washington

The net deficit of major symphony orchestras during the 1973-74 season was 18 percent below that of the previous season despite a dramatic jump in expenditures, the American Symphony Orchestra League has said.

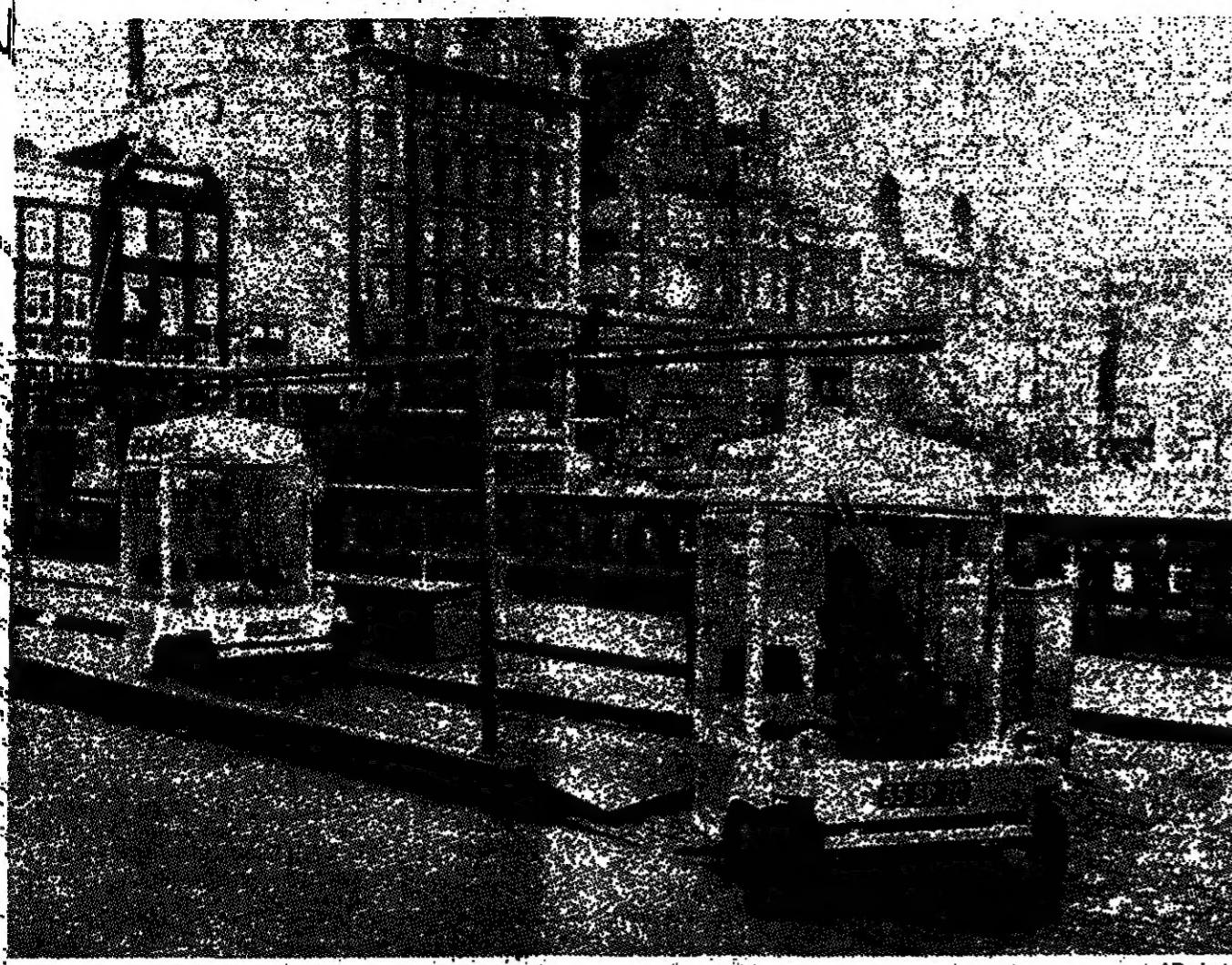
It attributed the improved outlook to increases in earned income, private giving, and government support.

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Joe, my love

AP photo
Amsterdam's answer to the snarls and smog of downtown driving: the Witkar.

Amsterdammers in pollution-free car

Two-seat Witkar, battery operated, goes 18 m.p.h.—'it looks like a space buggy'

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam A little white battery-operated car goes 18 miles an hour, emits no pollution, and makes only the lightest noise in going into use in Amsterdam.

Some Dutchmen say the two-seat Witkar — meaning white car — may be at least a partial answer to Amsterdam's downtown traffic congestion and air pollution.

It looks like a space buggy, and a pedestrian can summon one at a strategically located depot by inserting a key — for which he has paid a refundable deposit of 25 guilders (\$10) — into a computer control box.

The Witkar is the invention of Van Schijndel, but it derives its name, color, and purpose from the Dutch Provo movement of the 1960s. The Provos — short for provocateurs — sought fundamental social and environmental changes, among them solution to Amsterdam's traffic congestion and air pollution.

Saying members attracted
The Witkar is 6 feet, 9 inches long; 3 feet, 8 inches wide; and 6½ feet high. There are only four of them on the streets now, but organizers of the government-backed Witkar Cooperative Association say they have attracted 2,500 paying members and plan to put 200 vehicles into service in the next three years.

A Witkar spokesman said that many Amsterdammers drive only an average distance of about a half-mile inside Amsterdam each day.

He added that when the Witkar program is in full swing, there will be 35 Witkar depots about 1,000 feet apart throughout the city.

Witkar members pay the guider equivalent of \$10 for lifetime driving privileges in addition to the key deposit. They also pay about four cents a minute for use of a Witkar.

The key is personally coded and fits both the car and a system of computer consoles.

Parking space checked

When the computer is fully installed in March, a prospective driver will be able to requisition a car at any depot by inserting his key into the computer-control board and specifying his destination. The computer will check parking availability at the destination depot, and if room exists the driver will be allowed to go there.

If the depot is crowded the driver will have the option of traveling to another depot where parking is available.

The computer will also bill the driver's account for time used.

The cars pack only 15 minutes of power, but Witkar station design provides for an automatic battery recharge.

The cars cost about \$3,400 each, and

Britons helping to preserve landmarks

By Reuter

From Stonehenge to the Houses of Parliament and even some London subway stations, preservation laws protect 200,000 landmarks of Britain.

But now an army of 10 to 15 years old is being recruited to preserve historic buildings threatened by jacking or redevelopment programs.

To coincide with European Architectural Heritage Year, more than 600 British schools are encouraging pupils simply to take notice of the buildings that form their local community and make records and recommendations detailing fine buildings in unnecessary jeopardy. A 1976 "Domesday Book" will be prepared from their findings.

The Advisory Center for Education and the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), coordinators of the project, hope to interest more than 30,000 children in acting to preserve the past. So much of Britain's heritage is being mindlessly destroyed or is on the brink of disappearing, the RIBA says, that all possible help is needed to save it.

War not biggest cause

Conservationists blame not war

me bombing for the loss of many of London's historic buildings and monuments, but indifference and lack of consideration.

Fewer and fewer historic buildings

have been allowed to be demolished in the name of progress in recent years.

Two 16th-century coffee houses, the only remnants of Manchester's original market place, were saved by lifting them five feet to fit in with development of a city center site.

Records of local buildings have

always been patchy, but more than 3,000 structures of special architectural or historical interest are added annually to lists for preservation. Listed buildings and areas cannot be demolished or altered without

the consent of the local planning authority and may also qualify for government grants — which total \$5.7 million a year — for repair and maintenance.

A further 700 ancient monuments and historic buildings are classed as national possessions and are open to the public. Some have been purchased outright, others have been bequeathed to the nation by their former owners or remain in private hands but receive government aid towards preservation provided they are opened to the public at certain times.

The places that may be viewed span 5,000 years of history. Among them are primitive stone circles such as Stonehenge, the remains of Roman villas and camps, abbeys and monasteries of medieval times, and military installations from Norman earthwork castles and keeps of the Middle Ages to the artillery forts and battlements which protected Britain's coasts from Tudor to Victorian times.

Loans promised

The government plans to spend about \$1 billion this year on maintenance of Britain's historic sites.

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Czechs prefer country cottages

By the Associated Press

Prague Chatomania is a word coined by the Czechoslovak press to describe the irresistible urge to own a weekend cottage, known here as chata.

Czechoslovakia as a whole is second only to France in cottage ownership, but according to official surveys the capital of Prague holds a world record, with 50 percent of its people spending their weekends in their country cottages.

While there were 28,000 weekend houses in the Czech lands in prewar times, by 1973 there were already 180,000, the majority in the vicinity of Prague. A similar trend is evident in neighboring Communist countries to satisfy yearnings for a private home away from home.

The word chata, the equivalent of the Russian dacha, means a cottage but, in fact, may describe anything from the simplest log cabin or even reassembled sales stand to a luxury villa complete with swimming pool.

New words have lately been derived from chata: chatareni literally means cottaging and chatar is the person engaging in cottaging. The word is now so much part of the language that a monthly publication dealing with weekend house design and maintenance is called Chatar.

In Prague everybody travels to work in their autos on Fridays in order to leave for their weekend cottages the moment work ends, or before if possible. By 4 p.m. traffic is bumper-to-bumper headed out of town.

It is increasingly difficult to find an isolated spot for a chata and huge conglomerations have mushroomed around all attractive spots within easy reach, giving rise to a host of problems and rising prices.

A chata is considered the best and surest investment in Czechoslovakia. Today's high prices are likely to rise further because a state plan envisages only 25,000 new chalets can be built in the country before the saturation point is reached.

By the end of the 1960s drawbacks of chaotic cottage building became very apparent. A 1971 law defined areas where new chalets could be built and transferred from local to regional authorities the power to grant permits for new projects. The regions also have the power to dismantle at the builder's expense chalets built without appropriate permits.

A Slovak paper reported that 48 percent of chalets built in the Mala Fatra area lacked authorization.

While it is understandable that urban Czechs who live mostly in apartments of a limited size long to get into the country, the authorities point out that in some chata developments density is higher than in many Prague areas, sanitary provisions are mostly primitive, shopping facilities overstrained and local police, needed to cope with rising chata break-ins, overburdened.

Yet for the Czechs, chatarent is almost a way of life. Florists increasingly sell seedlings and plants. Alpine gardening exhibitions are crowded.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

U.S. weighs guarantee of Mideast settlement

Washington The United States is considering guaranteeing a final Middle East settlement, but not individual guarantees for interim agreements, the State Department said Thursday.

"There is no talk about any kind of guarantees in this phase of diplomacy in the Middle East," State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said.

Speculation has surfaced in recent days, during Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's trip through the Middle East, that the United States might offer guarantees of Israel's security or of Egyptian nonbelligerency. But Mr. Anderson said the United States had made no proposals along this line.

Interest in EEC may unite feuding Irish**Dublin**

Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald says sectarian strife in Northern Ireland, including "the murderous campaign" of the Irish Republican Army and Protestant



Sven Simon

paramilitary gangs reacting against it, has postponed a reunion of divided Ireland indefinitely.

He also says a search for a solution "curiously" has intensified contacts between politicians from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, "but the gulf created by the IRA activity will take a long time to bridge."

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Fitzgerald expressed the view that the gulf between Ireland's feuding Roman

Catholics and Protestants ultimately may be bridged through the interests they both share in the European Common Market.

Governors fail to agree on energy proposal**Washington**

A resolution opposing President Ford's new oil import tax failed to secure a required three-fourths majority at a meeting of state governors Thursday.

The Governors voted 28-12 for the resolution calling for conservation or, if that does not work, fuel allocation as a means of dealing with the energy crisis.

In a later action, the governors adopted a resolution saying all-out conservation is the best-short term approach to the country's energy crisis.

Oil-tariff battle halts Indo-China trip**Washington**

White House and congressional differences on oil tariff legislation have delayed a congressional tour of Indo-China that President Ford hopes will generate support for increased military aid to the region.

State Department officials acknowledged Thursday that a congressional trip to Indo-China proposed by President Ford has been postponed indefinitely.

Officials said it would not be feasible to hold up the administration's aid request "for a trip that may or may not occur."

The 10-day expedition was to have left for Saigon this weekend with some 20 members of Congress aboard a presidential-style Air Force jet. There was no immediate White House comment on the reported postponement.

A number of senators and representatives have said they do not want to leave Washington now because Mr. Ford is expected to veto a bill that suspends his oil tariff program for 90 days. Congress will vote on whether to override the veto, and the lawmakers want to be on hand when the votes are counted.

U.S. asks oil firms to join aid pact**Washington**

The federal government asked oil

companies Thursday to cooperate in distributing petroleum abroad in case of a new Arab embargo or other emergency, and promised to protect them from antitrust laws in return.

Representatives of the Federal Energy Administration, the State Department, the Justice Department, and the Federal Trade Commission met here with oil-company spokesmen to review the draft of a voluntary agreement between the companies and the government. Three large companies — Exxon, Mobil Oil, and Amoco-Hess — immediately indicated a tentative willingness to join such an agreement.

The government proposed the agreement to implement its participation in the International Energy Program which the United States signed in Paris last November.

Arabs threaten oil blockade of Ethiopia**Kuwait**

The Arab countries will probably declare an oil blockade against Ethiopia, if the Eritrean civil war is not settled quickly, reliable sources reported here.

The sources said they expect more than one Arab state to call for an emergency session of the Organization

of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and propose the embargo.

But in Beirut a spokesman for the Eritrean rebels said Ethiopia gets much of its oil from Iran, which although a Muslim country is not Arab and did not participate in the Arab blockade of the United States during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Along with Syria, at least two of OAPEC's members, Libya and Iraq, have been supplying arms and financial assistance to the Eritrean Liberation Front, the Muslim guerrilla movement that has been fighting for independence since Ethiopia annexed the former Italian colony in 1962.

Gulf Oil signs protocol with Soviets on coal**Moscow**

James E. Lee, president of the (U.S.) Gulf Oil Corporation, signed a protocol with Soviet Coal Minister Boris Bratchenko Thursday on cooperation in obtaining liquid fuel from coal and in coal gasification, Tass news agency reported.

In a four-day visit to Moscow, Mr. Lee also signed protocols on scientific and technological cooperation with four other ministries — of the geology, chemical, oil, and oil-processing and petrochemical industries. No details of these were released.

Arabs, PLO to draft strategy vs. Israelis**Cairo**

Representatives of Arab countries directly confronting Israel and from the Palestinian Liberation Organization will meet in Damascus, Syria, next week to discuss a common diplomatic strategy, Arab League sources said Thursday.

The foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan are expected to attend the meeting, along with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat or his deputy, the sources said.

Colby assails anti-CIA attacks**Washington**

Intelligence chief William E. Colby lashed out Thursday against "the sensational allegations of CIA misdeeds" which he said have



UPI photo

William E. Colby

damaged relations with friendly intelligence services and endangered the lives of undercover agents overseas.

"These exaggerations and misrepresentations of CIA's activities can do irreparable harm to our national intelligence apparatus," Mr. Colby said in a statement prepared for delivery to a House appropriations subcommittee.

Included in the 20-page statement was an apparent attack on the credibility of former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson and a claim that New York Times reporter Seymour M. Hersh has allowed himself to be misled by his sources in reporting that the agency had conducted a massive, illegal domestic-spying campaign. Neither Mr. Hersh nor Mr. Colson was mentioned by name, but Mr. Colby's statement made clear he was referring to them.

MINI-BRIEFS**Wallace: third party?**

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama indicated Thursday there is a distinct possibility he would switch to a third party, if Democrats don't change course from their 1972 presidential campaign. Mr. Wallace was interviewed on the ABC's "AM America" program

Eritrean recall

Ethiopian military authorities have recalled at least 90 officers and men from the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara in recent weeks to face disciplinary measures for "excesses" in clashes with secessionists, reliable sources in Addis Ababa said Thursday.

Portuguese ministers

Two Portuguese naval officers were appointed to the Cabinet Thursday in Lisbon. The Defense Minister is Vice-Adm. Silvano Ribeiro who took the place of Vice-Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho in the junta while the latter was serving as head of the Portuguese governing junta in Angola. The Minister of Information is Cmdr. Jorge Correia Jesuino who was Secretary of State for Information in Angola.

Russian shot as spy?

The Soviet Union indicated Thursday that it has shot a Russian identified only as V. G. Kalinin for treason and spying. A brief official report in the government newspaper Izvestia said Mr. Kalinin had been tried for collecting and transmitting state and military secrets to foreign agents.

Clemency reminders

The Presidential Clemency Board stepped up its radio-television campaign to remind those eligible the President Ford's program will end March 1.

German Army shift

The West German Cabinet has decided to recruit women into its armed forces for the first time. To begin with, only women doctors will be accepted, but Defense Ministry spokesman Armin Halle did not preclude the possibility that West Germany eventually will have a women's army corps, similar to those in the United States and Britain.

Fast grass: nifty zoo food**Brockfield, Ill.**

Brookfield Zoo has developed the fastest grass this side of the Pecos, growing carpets of it in seven days as a cost-saving food supplement for animals.

"We grow barley seed in trays, spraying it with a water solution for 10 minutes every six hours under fluorescent lighting and in constant 68 degree temperature," said Dewey Garvey, commissary manager.

"We use a tiny amount of bleach to keep out fungus and a stabilizer that keeps the seeds full of nutrient. We can plant three pounds of seed and in seven days peel off a carpet of grass six inches high weighing 20 pounds."

Mr. Garvey says he is harvesting 400 pounds of the fast grass a day as a supplement for lettuce in the diets of such animals as deer, bison, elephants, kangaroos, antelopes, giraffes, and monkeys.

A pound of seed costs six cents and a pound of lettuce costs us about 30 cents or more," said Mr. Garvey. "We are saving about \$5,000 a year in our food bill. And the grass is higher in protein, carbohydrates, and minerals than lettuce. Who says there's no excitement in watching grass grow?"

The heaviest eater is Ziggy, which the zoo calls the largest elephant in captivity. He gets 20 pounds of fast grass in his daily diet of 400 pounds of feed.

★Trade wreckage**Continued from Page 1**

Moscow to "push forward in increasing trade and economic relations" between the two nations.

Given the division of responsibilities between Congress and the White House, Mr. Parasky explained to Soviet officials, the U.S. could "make no commitments" on credits, a subject on which the American delegation was "pressed" by the Russians.

He found Soviet officials "willing to work with us," said Mr. Parasky, who stressed the importance of "educating the American people" about the benefits of two-way Soviet-American trade.

Such trade solidly favors the U.S., whose exports to the U.S.S.R. last year were \$600 million, against imports of Soviet products worth \$350 million.

American firms, says U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent, were negotiating with the Soviets for "projects involving \$2 billion to \$3 billion at the time recourse to Ex-Im Bank credit was cut off" by Congress.

The coal board's ambitious development plans depend to a large extent on how long coal can maintain its price advantage over oil. A lower oil price may be good for Britain's balance of payments today. But it will not be good for coal and coal miners tomorrow.

★Jane Fonda speaks frankly in Moscow**Continued from Page 1**

The title of the interview is "Jane Fonda — anti-star."

On Hollywood Miss Fonda said: "At present in Hollywood it is becoming increasingly difficult to make films in which it would be possible to convey something important."

Expressing her philosophy of films, Miss Fonda explained to the Soviet readers that a work of art should not be meant only for film critics and intellectuals. She went on to claim that "the country where very interesting films are being made at present is Cuba."

★Israel debates talk of military treaty with U.S.**Continued from Page 1**

hours of Thursday. Neither was the subject mentioned when the Prime Minister and Secretary of State held discussions alone in Jerusalem last week.

If Dr. Kissinger has not been misunderstood by pressmen, the whole thing may turn out to be a mere carrot which should induce us to withdraw [from the strategic passes in Sinai]," one highly placed source commented. "Once we pull back the idea of a military treaty could be dropped by Washington as impractical," he added.

Most newspapers here restricted their handling of the military treaty to newswires only. The two that commented editorially — the pro-government Davar and the independent Yediot Aharonot — were far from enthusiastic. Davar stressed that such a treaty could not come instead of a workable peace arrangement with the Arab states or as a replacement for a strong Israeli Army but rather as a complementary factor.

Yediot rejected it as "a bad suggestion." Experts concur

Prime Minister Rabin is known to feel that his reservations about a U.S.-Israel treaty are strengthened by the prevailing opinion of Israeli experts on American affairs. They believe that "even President Ford could not obtain congressional approval if he advocated the conclusion of a military treaty with Israel."

Current Washington reports give a powerful boost to advocates of American military bases in Israel. These advocates are mainly in the Liberal Party, which is a major component of the Likud, the strongest opposition bloc in the Israeli Parliament. A five-man subcommittee, charged with exploring the question of a military treaty with the United States, submitted its findings to the party's central committee last month. In it, the subcommittee proposes that the Liberal Party and the Likud should "adopt the idea of military treaty with the U.S. as part of their policy program."

★Glut of oil forcing some minor price cuts**Continued from Page 1**

Jordan and Syria to Lebanon, said that the line had been shut down as of Feb. 9 because storage capacity at Zahrani, the line's terminal point, was filled.

The line normally pumps 450,000 barrels a day, but already 3.5 million barrels are in storage at Zahrani and the tanks can take no more. It will take at least six months to work through the backlog.

A mild winter and decreased activity in most industrialized countries have led first to a drastic fall in international tanker rates and then to progressive cutbacks by major oil-producing countries.

Tapline is one of the victims. Today it is cheaper by \$2 per barrel to ship oil by tanker from the Persian Gulf all the way around the Cape of Good Hope into the Mediterranean, than to tranship via the pipeline.

Under normal circumstances there should be a drastic fall in oil prices, from the \$10 to \$1 barrel of today to perhaps the floor level of \$4.50 a barrel recently suggested by Viscount Etienne Davignon, chairman of the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA).

But the OPEC countries as a whole have so far successfully held the line,

preferring instead to cut back production.

Saudi Arabia produced 7.6 million barrels a day in January, down from 8.8 million in October. Iran produced just over 5 million barrels a day in January, down from 5.4 million in December. Kuwait produced 1.8 million barrels a day in January, compared with 2.5 million a year earlier.

Libya produced less than a million barrels a day in January, 50 percent less than peak production. Abu Dhabi produced 770,000 barrels a day in January, compared with 1.2 million in December.

The oil-consuming countries also face a dilemma, typified by Sir Derek's remark. In developing alternative sources of energy Britain, for instance, will rely not only on North Sea oil but very heavily on coal. Yet because of higher wages and inflation, steam coal for electric generation is only 10 percent cheaper than fuel oil today, Sir Derek said.

The coal board's ambitious development plans depend to a large extent on how long coal can maintain its price advantage over oil. A lower oil price may be good for Britain's balance of payments today. But it will not be good for coal and coal miners tomorrow.

★How new era affects U.S. ties**Continued from Page 1**

During the old "postwar" era Washington's allies were always in solid control of both the Strait of Gibraltar and of the Dardanelles. And the flanks of the Mediterranean were largely in friendly or allied hands. It was as much America's mare nostrum as it had been Britain's in the Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic era, or as much as it had been Rome's in the high days of Empire.

Characteristic noted

A characteristic of this new and still unidentified world is that Washington has relations with its former enemies Moscow and Peking which are as easy, almost in some ways easier, than with its great allies of the "cold war" era.

True, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was recently in Washington and French Prime Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing had graciously received President Gerald Ford on French territory in the Caribbean. But all those two meetings really did was to paper over the fact that on the two important con-

cerns of oil and Israel — Washington and Western Europe are poles apart.

Important absence, too

Perhaps the most important absence of all in this new and longer "postwar" world is the former economic dependence of the friends and allies on Washington. The days when American largess fueled the economic revival of Western Europe are gone and almost forgotten. The American economy is in such trouble that the others no longer turn to Washington for help.

How does one identify this new kind of a world?

It is no longer dominated by the superior military and economic power of the United States with its allies. It is dominated by a curious arms-length relationship among the United States, the Soviet Union, and China. It might be called another "concert of powers," such as kept Europe relatively stable from the overthrow of Napoleon to the rise of Bismarck's Germany.

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Profiling nature's secrets

The role of trees in the forests, algae in lakes, and soybeans near cotton fields — and other aspects of nature — have been reduced to mathematical formulas and computer models. So armed, scientists hope to better understand man's impact on his environment and, ultimately, change it for the better.

By David F. Salisbury

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Lakes do not have to be a scummy green.
Protecting coyotes can make cattle fatter.
Growing soybeans next to cotton reduces pests.
These are some of the discoveries from a seven-year international effort to unravel the secrets of nature, called the International Biological Program (IBP).

The program set out to study the environment in a new way. Instead of merely describing how trees grow in a forest or the role animals play in maintaining the balance of nature, scientists tried to explain the conditions in mathematical terms. This is an essential step to understand and predict man's effect on his environment.

By translating the activities of plants, insects, and animals into numbers, the scientists have begun to pinpoint environmental warning signs. The disappearance of certain lichens which may mean damaging air pollution, is one such warning.

Inconsistencies found

Previously unimaginable ways to increase food production have been suggested by IBP research. For instance, growing soybean fields next to cotton reduces insect destruction to the soybean crop. Alternating crops of corn and soybeans maintains the condition of the soil and cuts down on the need for fertilizer. Desert agriculture can be made more productive by adding carbon-rich instead of ordinary fertilizers.

Some inconsistencies in present policies have become apparent, say the scientists. As people drain and fill wetlands, the public is spending billions of dollars on

sewage treatment facilities to remove phosphorus. This chemical plays a part in polluting lakes.

Preserving these wetlands has been the goal of environmentalists because they are a refuge for wild birds. But IBP scientists have found that these areas play another important role. They trap phosphorus from the water running off the land. Draining wetlands can increase phosphorus pollution 10-fold, says Dr. Orie Loucks of the University of Wisconsin.

Computer models have been made for a range of different environments: desert, grassland, lakes and rivers, tundra, pine and hardwood forests. Places in the ocean where the world's richest fisheries are found were studied. Investigations of Eskimos, Aleuts, a native tribe living high in the Peruvian Andes, and another deep in the Amazon jungle provided new insight into the effects of modern civilization on people.

"We were more successful than we had any right to expect," says Dr. W. Frank Blair, head of the U.S. contingent, "although it did not fulfill our fondest hopes."

Another example of how ecologists have attempted to determine the side effects of human activities involves anchovy fisheries of Peru, one of the world's largest sources of cheap protein. Scientists now believe they can calculate when overfishing will endanger this natural marine resource.

Ranchers can learn

Researchers studying the grassland areas now can advise ranchers on the best ways to manage range land. For instance, they can determine the proper size of the coyote population. Coyotes keep the rabbit population in check. Rabbits eat the same plants as cattle do. Thus, coyotes can help save grazing areas for cattle.

Analyzing the microscopic life in various types of lakes, a discovery was made that could help combat the green scum that is one of the more annoying effects of pollution. Different types of algae and bacteria dominate at different times of the year. By properly controlling the types of nutrients in a lake it could be possible to eliminate unpleasant and unsightly forms.

One major environmental problem is the effect of man-made chemicals. One group studied the pathways of the pesticide DDT through the food chain to man. As a result, they predicted the effects on man in 50 years, of three different policies: an immediate DDT ban, gradually phasing out its use, and continued low-level application. They found that the difference between the first two was slight. But continued applications would result in higher DDT levels in people. The EPA has cited this study in court.

Fitting man into the ecological equation was one of the most difficult tasks that was attempted.

No idea' how to start

"When we began, we had no idea how to proceed," explains Dr. Paul T. Baker of Pennsylvania State University. "By the end we at least had a few tools to work with in the simpler societies where man's interaction is easier to understand."

Despite all its successes, Dr. Blair thinks the international program had some major flaws. The worst, he thinks, was a failure to seek out and persuade scientists in the developing countries to take an active part. Another was failing to ensure that the program had an adequate follow-up.

Then, too, the effort to put together a computer model that described a single environment in all its complexity

proved too difficult to do with the resources at hand. The models that were developed each focuses on only certain aspects of the whole, like the effect of coyotes, jackrabbits, and cattle on grassland.

The International Biological Program was conceived in the early 1960s, when environmental consciousness was sweeping the globe. Yet its beginnings were surrounded by controversy. Many felt it was too ambitious and could not possibly live up to its goals.

Cooperation doubted

Chemists, biologists, ecologists, anthropologists, and mathematicians would not give up their individual research to become part of the large research teams necessary some critics argued. Others considered it presumptuous even to think the intricate life of the environment could be totally understood, let alone reduced to mathematics and force-fed into a computer.

Yet scientists did participate, by the hundreds, and they have achieved some strikingly valuable payoffs from their attempts to put ecology on a firm mathematical foundation.

Although originally conceived as basic research, the scientific tools devised during these years are finding immediate application. In the U.S., the Forestry Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Energy Research and Development Agency, and many state departments are using techniques and information from the program.

Internationally, the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's "Man in the Biosphere" program is designed around IBP concepts. And the UN's Environmental Program is relying heavily on its results.



Cattle and computers — international effort tries to measure man's impact on his environment

Photos by staff photographers



By a staff photographer

Military police at government palace: symbol of watchdog role

Democracy at stake in Portugal

Proponents hope drive for new constitution can survive free elections set for April 12

The flame of a new democracy was lit in Portugal in the April 25 coup last year. The flame has flickered in recent weeks under left-wing pressures. Can it survive the coming elections for an Assembly whose task will be to draft a new constitution?

By Douglas L. Wheeler

Portugal is preparing to vote this spring and most of its people are apparently counting on having a genuinely free and open election.

The Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which has effectively run the country since the military coup of April 25 last year, has set the election date for April 12.

It thus is following through on its promise to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly before the first anniversary of the coup.

In doing so it has resisted considerable pressure from the extreme Left to postpone or cancel the elections on the ground that "the people" were not prepared.

As of now the outcome of this popular vote is difficult to predict for at least four reasons:

- In the last elections under the dictatorship (October, 1973) only 2 million voted, but the current registered voter total is 6 million.

- Large numbers of voters have not made up their minds, but a portion will vote for, in effect, "the government," or that party they feel the Armed Forces Movement supports.

- The leftist bias of much of the media may or may not have a decisive impact on votes.

- The Communist Party (PCP) may or may not enter the elections in a coalition with other parties.

Accuracy questioned

Public opinion polls give the PCP from 15 to 20 percent of the vote, and the moderate parties, the Socialists and Popular Democrats, a larger percentage each, but such

polls may not be accurate. Moreover, under the new electoral law passed by the provisional government publishing the results of political public-opinion polls will be illegal during the pre-election campaign period. (Communists, Socialists, and Popular Democrats participate in the provisional government.)

Since the coup the government has made considerable progress in decolonization settlements with African nationalists in Guinea, Mozambique, and Angola. But it is in internal politics, in the structuring of a democracy, as pledged in the Armed Forces Movement's famous "program," that the greatest uncertainties remain.

A major development has been the institutionalization of the military as a political force.

Not only has the military come to dominate and monitor the decisions of the provisional government, but it has built an intricate structure of political organs which are parallel to the civil organs.

MFA 'better organized'

As a young officer explained to Portuguese emigrants in an orientation meeting in Paris, the MFA is, in effect, a strong "political party." He claimed that it is more coordinated and better organized than the regular political parties.

Moreover, some groups of citizens not in the military look upon the Armed Forces Movement as a political party. Private monetary "campaign" contributions are accumulating on behalf of the MFA and some claim that they will, in effect, "vote" for the MFA in the forthcoming election.

Many officers, both Marxist and non-Marxist, believe that political institutionalization of the MFA should continue even after the 1976 elections.

Even if the MFA has promised not to participate formally in the elected Constituent Assembly, it is possible that it may hand that Assembly a defined mandate within which its members must operate in writing a new constitution.

As the country approaches the election campaign the struggle for power by the

Communist Party and its allies has come more into the open.

Last month the extreme Left in the Cabinet and in key bodies of the Armed Forces Movement got its way in significant decisions: to legalize a single trade-union federation; to forbid street demonstrations by Socialists, to provide minimal and tardy protection for a congress in Oporto of the right-wing Center Social Democrats, who were then obliged to cancel their remaining meetings.

On the Left there is fear of a revival of pre-coup "reactionary" forces. In the Center and on the Right there is fear that Portugal may become an Iberian "Cuba" or base for Soviet anti-NATO activity.

More freedom noted

But despite certain abuses of freedom and some lawlessness on the part of extremists, there is more freedom in the new Portugal and a kind of Lusitanian democracy has at least a reasonable prospect of emerging.

If Portugal has progressed since the failure of its first parliamentary democracy 50 years ago, there are some lessons to be learned. Constructing a democracy will require the efforts of large numbers, not just a few citizens. It will take courageous officers, judges, and politicians to resist the siren call of extremists.

To build a new system on justice for all, social equality, and the rule of law, no one party or group can have a monopoly of power or access to freedom of speech. A street demonstration — sometimes the cause of a fall of government in 1920 Portugal — should not be equated with "democracy" or "the will of the people" as much leftist rhetoric would have it.

A great deal will depend on the way the elections are held. Just how much freedom exists in the new Portugal will become clear on April 12.

Douglas L. Wheeler, a history professor at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, is a specialist on Portugal and Portuguese-African affairs. He recently returned from a visit to Lisbon.

house/garden



What it takes to grow your own vegetables

Growing your own food can save you money, if you garden wisely. In a series of four articles, of which this is the first, a veteran gardener tells you how to make the most of a small vegetable plot.

By Peter Tonge
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Let's say you have a sunny space for a garden that is 25 feet wide by 30 feet long, or a combination of small areas that together total 750 feet.

Such a garden should readily yield \$300 worth of vegetables per season in the colder northern sections of the United States and more than that where less severe climates provide a longer growing season.

But what will it cost to get this

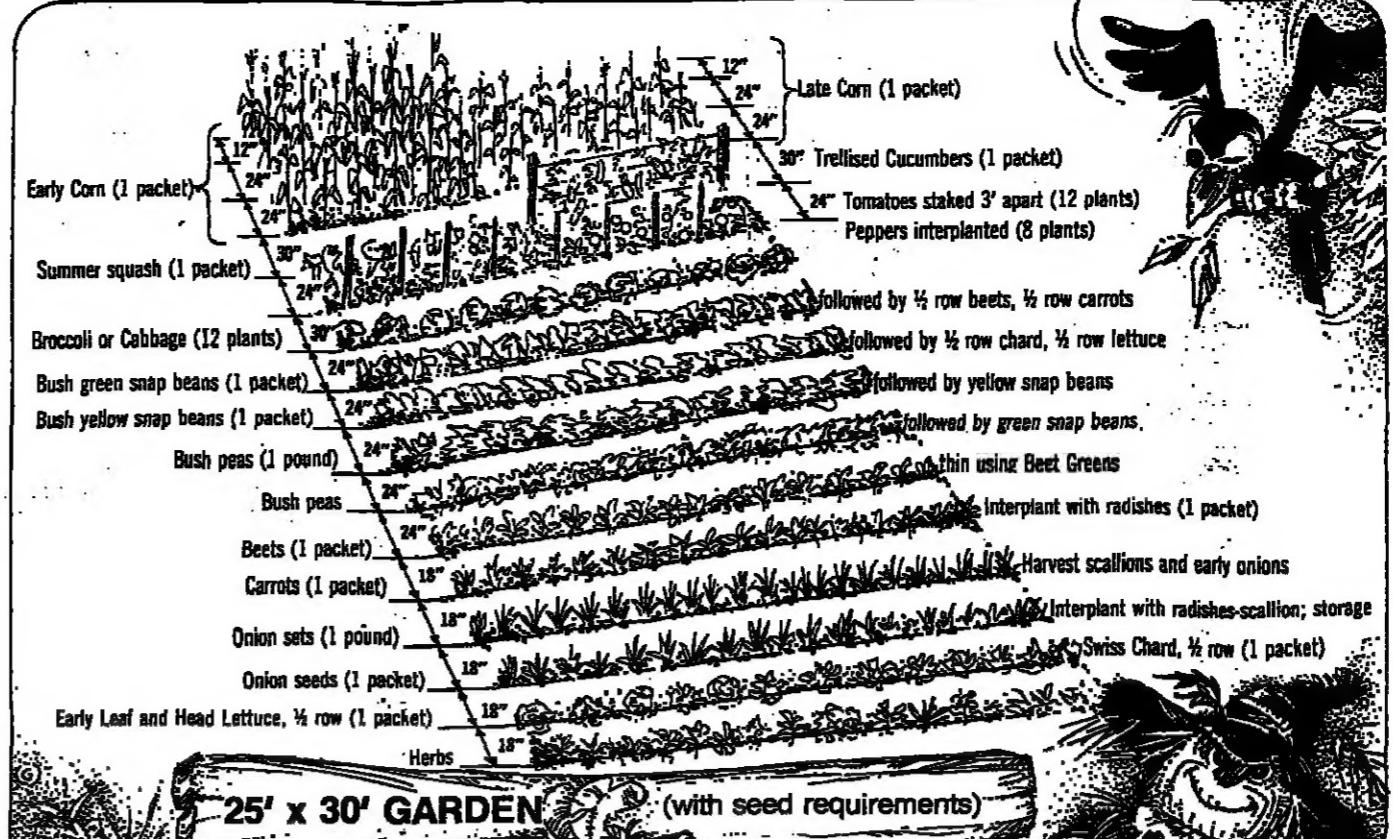
garden into productive shape? Will it, in fact, pay a novice to launch out and grow his own vegetables? I think it will.

Expense accounting

Of course, your success depends heavily on where you are and what you already have on hand. But let's assume that your soil is poor and that you are totally dependent on a gardening outlet for all your supplies, including soil-building materials. In other words, let's assume you are in the most costly of all gardening situations.

Under such circumstances, then, a new garden of 750 square feet could cost between \$100 and \$110 in the more expensive northeastern United States.

At this point, let me stress that I have never spent remotely that



25' x 30' GARDEN (with seed requirements)

amount on my garden in any one year. Moreover, the bulk of these costs are first-time expenses only. Most gardeners will readily find ways in which to economize.

Proper tools

For a start, though, no gardener can work without tools. The pointed digging stick used by our ancestors makes gardening too laborious and time-consuming. Basic tools (using prices in the Boston area as of January, 1975) come to \$36; soil-building materials and fertilizer come

to roughly \$38; seeds and plants to \$11. Included in this estimate of initial costs are a day's rental of a rotary tiller and cost of the gasoline to run it — \$19. That's a total of \$161.

Once-only items

To break down these costs further, the basic tools are: spade, \$5; fork, \$8; rake, \$4; hand trowel, \$2; bucket, \$2; wheelbarrow \$17. Recommended soil-building materials are: 2 bales of peat moss, \$15.50; 2 bales of hay, \$4.20; 200 pounds composted cow

muck, \$10.36; 50 pounds 5-10-5 fertilizer, \$3.95; and 30 pounds of lime \$1.25.

Seeds and plants, of course, are a constantly recurring expense for the home gardener. On the other hand, tools that are looked after should last a decade at least, and soil-building materials should largely be replaced by waste generated in the garden itself and by other such "free" materials as leaves or kitchen scraps. This will be dealt with more extensively in a subsequent article in this series.

The tiller, unless you want to use it

every fall to plow in the residues, should be a once-only expense. Also, you can hand dig even a new garden, though this might be a bit laborious if you are working with sod.

Till the soil several times until it is easily worked to a depth of about eight inches. Then spread the two bales of peat moss over the new garden and till again. Work the soil this way until it is smooth. Then add the composted manure and lightly fork it into the planting rows. Don't waste it where you intend to have a path.

Testing your soil

Now consult your local county agent on how much lime to add to your garden. Better yet have a simple "ph" test of your soil to show whether it is acid or alkaline. In most areas, the county agent or state experimental station will do this without charge. Lime helps to neutralize overly acid soils and benefits most soils in the United States other than in the naturally lime-rich Southwest.

Your garden now is ready for planting. Use the fertilizer as a side dressing during the growing season and, once the soil has thoroughly warmed up, spread the hay liberally as a mulch.

To help plan your garden, study the scheme shown here for a 25 by 30 foot garden designed by Dick Raymond, a gardening specialist for Garden Way Associates. It is the best such plan I have yet seen. It includes only those tried and tested vegetables, "sure crops" Mr. Raymond calls them, that produce easily in moderately good soil. The cost of the seeds and plants mentioned in this plan should amount to roughly \$11.

Next Friday: Start your seeds indoors.

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



Treated masonry absorbs some water

Q. "I want to preserve the antique brick veneer on our home which has been treated

with a periodic application of silicone. We don't want to paint. Any suggestions?"

Charles S. Adams
Batesville, Ark.

A. Ronald G. Nickson of the Brick Institute of America says:

"The institute recommends against the application of silicone or paint to the surface of brick masonry. The best solution is to keep moisture away from the wall by the use of overhangs, proper flashing, and caulking around the openings. In addition, water sprinklers should be set in a way that they do not spray onto the wall."

Here are some excerpts from one of the institute's technical pamphlets:

"Oil paints and other impermeable coatings have sometimes been used as waterproofer, but chances are the results will be unsatisfactory if they, or any nonporous coatings, are used."

"Unfortunately, many people assume that such treatment will protect masonry walls, and that brick and tile, covered with nonporous coatings,

will be more resistant to freezing and thawing than others. In reality the converse is true. In this respect, there is an inherent danger in using salvaged brick, especially where they will be painted. Old salvaged brick usually contain many under-burned units that are particularly susceptible to disintegration."

"Because silicones are not 100 percent effective, treated masonry will still absorb some water."

"The two major classifications are water-based and solvent-based silicones, each of which can be applied by spraying or brushing. In general, solvent-based silicones penetrate better due to their small molecular structures. Water-based silicones are usually less expensive."

"Since producers of masonry silicones generally claim an effective life of five to 10 years for their products, additional applications will probably be required at five-to-10-year intervals."

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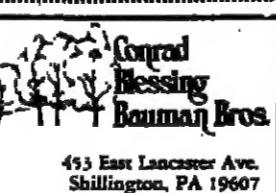
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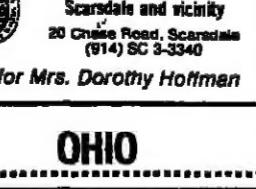
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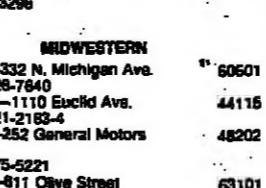
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Rake gently

Before you get out the spreader go over the lawn gently with a grass or "broom" rake to clear the surface of debris such as mashed leaves, twigs, paper, and stray branches. There is no need, however, to rake out dead weeds. They will soon decompose.

If you had crabgrass (and who didn't!) your lawn's breakfast menu might be a combination lawn fertilizer and crabgrass preventer. This should discourage last fall's crabgrass seed from germinating and keep your lawn free of this aggressive villain all season.

As soon as you can, run a lawn mower around, set high, so it cuts off about one-half inch of the browned winter grass tips. This will enable the early spring sunshine to reach the

Where to roll

Rolling is little use in pressing seed into the soil on an established lawn, for the turf keeps a roller of a proper weight from compacting the soil. Unless the soil is quite dry the rolling will puddle and compact the soil. Never roll, say the experts, when the soil is so wet you leave footprints and water seeps into them. If you feel you must firm frost-heaved grass roots into the soil use a light roller.

Don't worry about freeze

The likelihood of cold weather, snow, or ice is no deterrent to early seeding of either the thin or bare spots or the entire lawn. Actually alternate freezing and thawing, melting snow, or soaking rain will help bury the seed. An exception is a sloping terrain, where the seed may be washed away before it can find a way into the small soil cracks.

In some regions homeowners think they must roll their lawns every spring or when they have seeded it. Actually, lawn rolling may be harmful. Rolling to flatten places heaved up by frost may not be damaging to sandy or light soils, but can definitely be harmful to loam and clay soils.

Unless the soil is quite dry the rolling will puddle and compact the soil. Never roll, say the experts, when the soil is so wet you leave footprints and water seeps into them. If you feel you must firm frost-heaved grass roots into the soil use a light roller.

For ease of care

If you need a new spreader — and a spreader is practically a "must" for every homeowner — look for a stainless steel one, easier to take care of and longer lasting. Usually they cost less if you buy a bag of lawn product at the same time.

There is also on the market, for small jobs, a hand spreader made of heavy plastic by the Ortho people. Called a Whirlbird, it enables one to sift plant food onto spots, along a plant row, and in all sorts of places where a spreader cannot go.

I haven't used mine yet, but the gardening friend who told me about it says it is a most handy piece of equipment for certain kinds of small jobs.

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Joe, in love

The man who drives the street up the wall



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

Don Weeden: an outsider who fights to stay there

By Ron Scherer
Business-Financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Don Weeden sits at the controls of

the most active trading floor outside

the regular stock exchanges.

He is chairman of Weeden & Co., an

independent broker-dealer,

which

over the last two active market weeks

has traded an equivalent of 5 percent

of the daily volume of the New York

Stock Exchange (NYSE).

With such volume, the firm is

virtually the entire "third market."

The third market trades stocks listed

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member firms of the NYSE, it at-

acts institutional clients (its only

clients) and the wrath of the NYSE.

Thus, the slim, bearded Mr. Weeden

has had excellent practice not

only trading stocks, but also ex-

changing press releases and ar-

gements with those on Wall Street

who would like to see him out of

business.

dept defender

Mr. Weeden is adept not only at

defending his firm, founded in 1922,

but also at attacking the present

system. Thus, he has become one of

the major forces on Wall Street

that

he would like to see him out of

business.

the

arts/entertainment

'Jog Rummage' mixes fantasy and realism

Jog Rummage, by Grahame Wright. New York: Random House. \$5.95. By Victor Howes

"Jog Rummage" is a tale of three cities — one real and two imagined. The real city is London, modern London, and is inhabited by Elizabeth, a schoolgirl, her father, a newspaper vendor with a past he will only partially reveal to his questioning daughter, and a supporting cast of friends.

The imaginary cities are inhabited by Jogs, i.e., spiny hedgehogs, and Rats, i.e., rats. The Jogs are warriors

Books

and foragers, whose warehouses bulge with foodstuffs and drygoods. The Rats are pirates and marauders, seafarers who ferry themselves across the river Aitos, to steal sweet-rock, sour-rock, mustard, fibres, wax and weapons from the storehouses of the Jogs.

Rats and Jogs live in common fear of their air-borne enemies the Swoops. And humans. Humans so remote they have never seen one until the child Elizabeth stumbles upon their underground habitat. She is so huge her shoulders and face are lost in the shadows beyond Jog vision, and the only name they can suit to her is "Horribilis."

Elizabeth-Horribilis has left her city — London — to scuttle down a narrow hole into theirs, actually an underground factory. There she finds the clues to her father's past, and his buried secret; a secret which brings her closer to him and helps her to grow in wisdom and sympathy.

But inadvertently her underground quest results in the destruction of the

twin cities of Jog and Rat. Clearly Grahame Wright is talking about incomparables. Jogs can never understand humans. Humans can never understand Jogs. But his novel makes curious reading, as if Alice had wandered through Wonderland neither seeing nor recognizing the White Rabbit, the Mad Hatter, the Cheshire Cat.

"Jog Rummage" is British author Wright's first novel. It asks us to perceive Wonderland through divided eyes. Jogs and Rats are quaint, feudal, home-and-comfort-loving. Also repellent, fearful, ugly. A similar dichotomy applies for humans.

It is an experiment that almost works. The problem is that the fantasy world — a world of talking hedgehog and rats with names like Rummage, Geovard, Smug, and Scratcher, who live in cozy cottages, eating mushrooms and beetle-broth and drinking Mossbrew Vintage V, and who scuttle nervously through the Marble Halls of Melitamor, Emperor of all the Rats — is too fragile to be pitted against modern London — a city of bulldozers, demolition, drug-pushers, petty crime, and assorted social injustices.

The real world trivializes the fantasy world. The ingredients don't blend, and we are left wishing Grahame Wright had written two novels, one fanciful, one naturalistic, and had bound them in separate covers. As it is, he has not found a myth compelling enough to unite his worlds, or an allegory clear enough to make their juxtaposition meaningful.

Victor Howes is a poet, critic, essayist, and professor of English at Northeastern University.

Neil Simon's 'Prisoner' fails despite fine stars

By David Sterritt

Neil Simon has earned fame and fortune as a fabulously successful Broadway hitsmith. But something sometimes happens when his plays find their way to the silver screen — something bad. Remember the dreadful "Star-Spangled Girl"?

And now it has happened again. "The Prisoner of Second Avenue," adapted for the movies by Simon himself, is a loser — two wonderful stars, Jack Lemmon and Anne Bancroft, notwithstanding.

Simon is most recently represented onstage by "God's Favorite," the story of a modern-day Job living on Long Island. But Simon is no new-

laughmaking. Which doesn't happen nearly often enough.

"The Prisoner of Second Avenue" makes a less direct stab at melodrama than Simon's "Gingerbread Lady" did, but it illustrates why Simon succeeds best when he leaves humor untampered with: Comedy, unalloyed, is what he really knows how to handle. Moreover, especially in the movies, he seems to need a strong and imaginative director to lend weight and direction to his words and characters ("The Heartbreak Kid" is more Elaine May's film than Simon's).

Melvin Frank directed "The Prisoner" shapelessly, further defusing its comic charge. Soggy music by Marvin ("The Sting") Hamlisch adds to the lassitude that creeps even over Lemmon and Miss Bancroft — whose occasional sharp moments happen in spite of, not because of, the generally hokey atmosphere.

If you want some pure-and-simple Simon chuckles, go find a revival of "Plaza Suite." Don't become a nearly-two-year prisoner of "The Prisoner of Second Avenue."

Houston Ballet 1975 auditions

Houston Ballet, directed by Nina Popova, will hold its Southwestern auditions for the 1975-76 season on Saturday, Feb. 22, beginning at noon in the main rehearsal hall of James Hall for the Performing Arts, 615 Louisiana, Houston, 77002.

Houston Ballet plans to enlarge the company and expand its season next year. It is the only professional resident ballet company in the entire Southwest, and this season toured from New Mexico to Florida.

For further information, contact Rae Delle Robbins, Houston Ballet, 2018 West Gray, Houston, Texas, 77019, (713) 524-5417.

Film

comes to the suffering comic hero. The main character of "Second Avenue" is a sadly strung-out fellow named Mel Edison, who has a sort of reverse Midas touch — everything he touches turns to ash.

Not that his problems are unique. First the weather turns hot, humid, and oppressive. Then he starts quarreling with his wife and battling with his neighbors. Then he loses his job. Then he begins to lose his mind.

Though comedy is Simon's forte, much of "The Prisoner" is not meant to be funny. There's a queer pathos to poor Mel, whose brother bores him, whose wife seems to be succeeding in the business world where he failed, whose psychiatrist's favorite line is "Your time is up."

Shallow dialogue

Yet Simon's dramaturgical skills are not strong enough to make us really care about this man — we are held at arm's length by shallow dialogue, predictable plot twists, overblown situations. "The Prisoner" only works when it careens back to

the greening of Brooklyn continued with a lovely production of *Love's Labour's Lost*, acted under the verdantly arboreal canopy designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth. The comedy concerns the King of Navarre and three of his lords who swear to dedicate themselves for three years to scholarly pursuits. Scholarship surrenders to love when the Princess of France and three ladies in waiting arrive for a state visit.

Mr. Jones and his R.S.C. colleagues

— actors, designers, and composer — have created a glistening revival. It exudes in the lyric flights, the word play and playful words, the folksy comedy, and the swift exchanges of the civil war of words.

The R.S.C. players present the unfolding counterpoint of comedy, pathos, and polemic with such clarity and truthful humanity that the spectator comes to imagine himself part of a shared confidence. It would be impossible in a short space to do justice to all the histrionic splendors of the memorable production directed by David Jones. Among the admirable performances in principal roles are those of Norman Rodway, Estelle Kohler, Mike Gwynn, Margaret Tyack, Ian Richardson, Sebastian Shaw, Susan Fleetwood, Lynette Davis, Patrick Godfrey, and Jane Whiteside.

In Brooklyn

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Mr. Jones and his R.S.C. colleagues

British in New York: a memorable month

Royal Shakespeare and Maggie Smith top latest arrivals

By John Beaufort

New York

Those extraordinary British actors have done it again. From Brooklyn to Broadway, they are giving performances rich in artistry and alive with the kind of theatrical excitement that sets audiences cheering. With the arrivals of the Royal Shakespeare Company in a small repertory of classics and of Maggie Smith and John Standing in Noel Coward's "Private Lives," February is proving a month to remember.

The Royal Shakespearians opened their stand at the Brooklyn Academy of Music with the Jeremy Brooks-Kitty Black version of Maxim Gorky's *Summerfolk*. It is a lengthy, seething, complex, yet fascinating study of



Estelle Kohler and Ian Richardson in 'Love's Labour's Lost'

Russia's doomed bourgeoisie in 1904. In this leisurely socio-psychological study, Gorky inspects and dissects his clutch of idlers, probes their motivations, examines their weaknesses of character, and exposes their marital rifts and extramarital dalliances.

The summer transients congregating at a rustic villa are mostly nouveau-riché, middle-class types: a lawyer, a Siberian tycoon, an engineer, two doctors, and a literary lion. The action slowly gains momentum against a background of sylvan greenery which the carefree pleasure seekers litter and pollute as they play their petty and spiteful games, struggling to escape the frustration and boredom of their own futility. Gorky harshly indicts most of these summerfolk, while observing a few of them with compassion and even admiration.

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The R.S.C. players present the unfolding counter

The Home Forum.

A man's life

August Heckscher

A small book of much density and precision has made me think lately about the nature of biography and, even more, about the nature of man. "Truth to Life" by A. O. J. Cockshut (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) is by a professor of 19th-century literature at Oxford; it deals with the way the great Victorians wrote about each other and, occasionally, about great men of earlier epochs. Here is Froude telling us about Carlyle, Stanley about Arnold, Trevelyan about Macaulay. These were men—the subjects and the narrators alike—of formidable power. They believed in the will as being capable of determining all things. They believed in duty and forbearance, and they often left monuments in word or deed which seem to surpass what would have been thought possible within the limits of the time and strength allowed them.

The major difference between Victorian biography and that of modern times is that the former dealt with heroes. Nowadays almost anyone can be written about, and much of the time men and women don't even wait for the biographer to come along. They tell the story themselves. They don't need to have accomplished their goals or to have become venerable and recognized. The fact that a man lives makes him seem interesting to himself and presumably to others.

But the Victorians, who believed that each man could make himself into a hero, had little patience with those who failed to do so, or who never tried. They liked the subject of their biographies to be successful and, if possible, to be virtuous. And then with what subtlety they examined their achievements, and with what delicacy they passed over their backsidings! The latter they did not ignore completely—they dropped

tantalizing clues for the peripatetic reader. "It is not a question which can be entered into further"; thus Margaret Oliphant wrote in 1892 about an aspect of the personal life of her kinsman Lawrence Oliphant. To enter further would seem to this generation the essence of the biographer's task; yet to have entered at all is enough to reveal something important about Oliphant's character. The subject remains a hero; and the biographer has not been false to his ideal of "truth to life."

It is easy to smile at the Victorians for their apparent naivete; or even to sneer at them for their hypocrisy. But in fact they did believe that life was real (also, of course, that it was earnest); and they rendered its struggles upon the large canvas which three or more volumes of letters and papers could provide. Today there are struggles, too—usually precipitated by psychological or by social forces. For the Victorians there was an added dimension. There is, almost always, Professor Cockshut tells us, the idea of spiritual formation by forces beyond man's control, and indeed beyond his full understanding. "Each life is felt to have a meaning, an objective meaning to which all interpretation is only a weak approximation."

What the author calls "emblematic events"—symbols and intimations of the deeper meaning—come to be very important, both in life as it is lived and as it is re-created by the biographer. Keats spoke of each man's life as being "a continual allegory"; there was a truth, he seems to have been saying, that we act out obscurely and which

our deeds reveal imperfectly. Arnold, perhaps the most typical of all Victorians, was never more so than in his conviction that even the most commonplace event could be a revelation and that everyday experience could contain a deeply felt meaning.

For him the return to school or a lesson on Cicero's style could harbor mystery and terror; and as often as it was repeated the meaning was reaffirmed. Arnold, we are told, "disciplined the ecstasy." He tamed it and gave it staying power, so that long afterward those who had come under his spell could face life with out-pity or despair.

What we miss today—and what all the freshness and inspiration of modernity cannot make up for—is this instinctive belief that something permanent underlies the outward happenings of life. We see only the shadows; what is worse, we forget that there is a substance. As a result our men are diminished and our art is devalued. Most strikingly of all, our common life, the great arena of politics and history, degenerates into an empty hubbub.

The failure of leadership in virtually all the countries of the West today must be attributed to the loss of that Victorian conviction which once gave an inner meaning to even the pettiest parliamentary battles. It is often said that the modern world has grown too complicated to govern; the fact is that it has grown too devoid of spiritual significance. When public affairs seem no longer to be part of a great drama they can only present the kind of irrelevancy which the daily newspapers convey. Then the sense of allegory has given way to a false realism, the belief in mysterious forces to a shallow simplicity. The art of biography suffers, while the fate of democracy stands in question.

Photograph or drawing?

A patchwork of devices make "Face and Net" a cameraless work of photography and a drawing done without benefit of pen. What seems a simple sketch was toolled by Man Ray to make the visage a record of the hand and the machine. Below, the artist used wire mesh directly upon the work; above, he controlled light to scratch the whimsical Matissean line of the face.

Yet Man Ray was a photographer. In an era of experiments, Man Ray was among the most experimental; in the 1920's he produced prints by "solarization" and became famous for his "Rayograms," a secret technique, he said at first, in which objects were placed directly on sheets of light-sensitive paper.

In art history, what an object is not counts as much as what it is. Man Ray's "Face and Net" deserve a note or footnote because they are not machine made, not a document or record of an event, not a portrait—and hence unlike the bulk of most work done with a camera, then or even now. To many photographers, his manipulation of the image removed this object far from the pure pictorial medium of photography. To many artists of the 1920's, his use of spontaneous or scientific means removed him from pure art. Now, of course, we are more tolerant of the mix.

To experimenters like Man Ray or Moholy-Nagy (who made collage images about this time), such barriers were artificial. It was an era of groping and mixed media, in the U.S. as in France or the German Bauhaus. The birth process—whether a work was handcrafted or midwifed by mechanical means—mattered little. To a man of Man Ray's wit and dialectic rejection of sobriety, it seemed high time to take the medium of photography beyond the bounds of its matter-of-fact 150-year history and to spirit art to zones beyond its even longer narrow past. So it appears in this work.

Jane Holt Kay

Courtesy of the Minneapolis Institute of Art, from the collection of Arnold Crane

"Face and Net" 1924: By Man Ray

Nobody is cutting any ice

John Gould

About a hundred years ago, a gentleman who grew watercress for market and irrigated them from a stream went to court. He asked that another gentleman, just upstream, be enjoined from flowing the wash from his gravel pit to cause pollution which injured the watercress. The justice, one Wood, held that the defendant had as much right to use the stream for drainage as the plaintiff for growing watercress, and injunction was denied. (Weeks v. Howard, 10 W.R. 557.)

I stumbled upon this landmark decision when I was looking up water rights with the idea of ex-

Dispatch from the farm

pounding on cutting ice. Rights and nonrights in public and private waters have caused much brain grinding by our courts, and I was wondering if a chap might go and cut his own ice today just as one did a century ago. Seemingly, he may. The privilege of gathering ice upon waters that are public property is a common right. Our basic judicial attitude derives from the Great Ponds Law of Massachusetts, which prevails in Maine provincially, and any body of water over ten acres is public. Subject to the wherewithals and notwithstanding of judicial review (as with watercresses, supra), any citizen may proceed to any ten-acre body of water and cut ice.

Our great national shortage crisis

ice when converted to a chattel. (Washington Ice Company v. Shortall, etc.) So if you just apologize and give the man fifty cents he'll quiet down. It would take a tanker of Arabian oil to deliver the BTUs you've assimilated by cutting fifty cents' worth of illicit ice. You can't

This proposal is by no means whimsical. All our national problems might be taken care of by a mass decision to cut next season's ice. Sheepmen would become prosperous as mittens are needed. The building trades, now in the doldrums, would spring into affluence as everybody put up an ice house. Electric refrigerators and freezers would be turned off, and the power generators could be run on half time to save untold barrels of oil. This, in turn, would spare us gasoline rationing and increased prices, and with fuel again plentiful the depressed automobile industry would leap to new heights of production. But best of all, getting our sedentary population out into the open air, and active, would make everybody pink-cheeked and ravenous, and the food industry would be obliged to adjust accordingly. There's no limit to what a big ice harvest might do for us all. And, once perceptions are broadened by public understanding of how simple it is to nurture prosperity, we could expect sympathetic attitudes toward ecological solutions, and that poor chap downstream might go back to growing watercresses.

I note another excellent decision. If you make a mistake, and get onto a private pond, there's no great problem. The measure of damages for wrongful taking of ice from another's waters is the value of the

The Monitor's daily religious article

The Truth about a lie

Whatever is not of God is not just something wrong, something to be cured; it is a lie, for there is no truth in it. It is an error, for it is not the truth of man's being. Christ Jesus identified what was not good, that is, not of God, as evil, the devil, and said, "There is no truth in him.... He is a liar, and the father of it." Evil is nothing.

One day a student of Christian Science was asked, "Mother, what is that on your face?" The children had noticed what appeared to be a cyst on their mother's face. "I'll tell you what it is," the mother answered. "It is nothing."

What the mother was trying to convey to her children was that they should not be taken in by the material evidence of error. The mother was praying to see only the man of God's creating. In our real being we are all this God-created man—spiritual, since God is divine Spirit, reflecting Him. Man is whole, perfect, and

flawless. There is no trace of a blemish on Spirit or its creation, for matter and Spirit are opposites. They just don't mix. Anything that tries to tell us otherwise is a lie. Since God is all good and created only good, He did not make a lie or error in whatever form it tries to appear. The truth about a lie is that it is nothing, and we do not have to accept it or put up with it. Jesus never did.

If error were something, knowing the true facts of man's being would do nothing, but since error is nothing, the true fact that man is a spiritual idea of God removes the error from our consciousness—and also the manifestation of the error from our body, since what we think is delineated upon the body.

If error were something, knowing the true facts of man's being would do nothing, but since error is nothing, the true fact that man is a spiritual idea of God removes the error from our consciousness—and also the manifestation of the error from our body, since what we think is delineated upon the body.

Knowing the truth, we shall be free. This is Christ Jesus' promise to us all.

John 8:44; v. 32; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 346.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page

(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

La vérité au sujet d'un mensonge

Tout ce qui n'est pas de Dieu n'est pas simplement quelque chose de faux, quelque chose qui doit être guéri; c'est un mensonge, car il ne contient pas de vérité. C'est une erreur, car ce n'est pas la vérité de l'être de l'homme. Christ Jesus identifie ce qui n'était pas bon, c'est-à-dire ce qui n'était pas de Dieu, en tant que le mal, le diable, et il dit : Il ne se tient pas dans la vérité... il est menteur et le père du mensonge. ¹ Le mal n'est

rien. Un jour la question suivante fut posée à une étudiante de la Science Chrétienne : « Maman, qu'as-tu sur la figure ? » Les enfants avaient remarqué que leur mère avait sur la figure ce qui semblait être un kyste. « Je vous dirai ce que c'est, répond la mère, ce n'est rien. »

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Le Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne : « Il est clair que le néant n'est rien, mais il nous faut comprendre que l'erreur n'est rien, et que son néant n'est pas sauvé, mais qu'on doit en démontrer le non-être afin de prouver la réalité — savoir, la totalité, — de la Vérité. » Et plus bas sur la même page, nous lisons : « Le fait de ne plus croire à l'erreur détruit l'erreur et même au discernement de la Vérité. »

Si l'erreur était quelque chose, nous n'accomplissons rien en sachant

queles sont les véritables faits de l'être de l'homme, mais puisque l'erreur n'est rien, le fait véritable que l'homme est une idée spirituelle de Dieu efface l'erreur de notre conscience — ainsi que la manifestation de l'erreur sur le corps, étant donné que ce que nous pensons se dessine sur le corps.

Connaître la vérité, savoir ce qu'elle est, nous rendra libres. C'est là la promesse que Christ Jesus nous a faite à tous.

¹ Jean 8:44; ²v. 32; ³Science et Santé avec le Clé des Ecritures, p. 346:

"Christian Science" prononce "christien" "science". La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec le Clé des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, édite avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les librairies ou commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Die Wahrheit über eine Lüge

Alles, was nicht von Gott kommt, ist nicht bloß etwas Falsches, etwas, was gehetzt werden muß; es ist eine Lüge, denn es ist keine Wahrheit darin. Es ist ein Irrtum, denn es ist nicht die Wahrheit über das Sein des Menschen. Christus Jesus bezeichnet das, was nicht gut, d.h. nicht von Gott war, als das Böse, den Teufel, und sagte: „Die Wahrheit ist nicht in ihm... er ist ein Böger und der Vater der Lüge.“¹ Das Böse ist nichts.

Eine Christliche Wissenschaftlerin wurde einmal gefragt: „Mutter, was ist das in deinem Gesicht?“ Die Kinder hatten etwas wie eine Zyste im Gesicht ihrer Mutter bemerkt. „Ich will's auch sagen, was es ist“, antwortete die Mutter, „es ist nichts.“

Was die Mutter ihren Kindern beibringen wollte, war, daß sie sich nicht von dem materiellen Augenschein des Irrtums täuschen lassen sollten. Die Mutter betete, daß sie nur den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen sehen möge. In unserem wirklichen Sein ist jeder von uns dieser von Gott erschaffene Mensch — geistig, denn Gott ist göttlicher Geist, und wir alle spiegeln Ihn wider. Der Mensch ist vollständig, vollkommen und makellos. Geist oder seine Schöpfung weist keine Spur einer Entstellung auf, denn Materie und Geist sind Gegensätze. Sie können sich einfach nicht vermischen. Alles, was uns etwas Geisteiliges zu erzählen versucht, ist eine Lüge. Da Gott alles Gute ist und nur Gutes erschaffen hat, hat Er keine Lüge und keinen Irrtum gemacht, in welcher Form sie auch zu erscheinen versuchen. Die Wahrheit über eine Lüge ist, daß sie nichts ist, und wir brauchen sie nicht anzunehmen noch uns mit ihr abzufinden. Jesus tat dies niemals. Er heilte, indem er die Wahrheit über das geistige Sein wußte. Er sagte: „[Ihr] werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen.“²

Bald nach dem Gespräch der Mutter mit ihren Kindern (in der Zwischenzeit hatte sie an der Wahrheit festgehalten und gebetet, daß sie sich so sehen möge, wie Gott sie geschaffen hat, was auch bedeutete, die Nichtheit des Irrtums jeder Art zu sehen) verschwand die Zyste, und die Heilung war von Dauer.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die Nichtheit von nichts ist klar; wir müssen aber verstehen, daß der Irrtum nichts ist und daß seine Nichtheit nicht errettet werden muß, sondern demonstriert werden muß, um die Etwasheit — ja, die Allheit — der Wahrheit zu beweisen.“³ Weiter unten auf derselben Seite lesen wir: „Das Nicht-Annehmen von Irrtum zerstört den Irrtum und führt zur Erkenntnis der Wahrheit.“

Wenn der Irrtum etwas wäre, würde er nichts nützen, die wahren Tatsachen in bezug auf das Sein des Menschen zu erkennen, aber da der Irrtum nichts ist, entfernt die wahre Tatsache, daß der Mensch eine geistige Idee Gottes ist, den Irrtum aus unserem Bewußtsein — und die Kundwürdung des Irrtums an unserm Körper, da ja das, was wir denken, sich auf dem Körper abzeichnet.

Das Erkennen der Wahrheit wird uns frei machen. Dies ist Christi Jesu Verheißung für uns alle.

¹ Johannes 8:44; ²V. 32; ³Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 346.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit dem Titel „Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhalten. Das Buch kann in den Lesecaféen der Christlichen Wissenschaften gekauft werden. Verlag: Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Friday, February 21, 1975

The Monitor's view

Fuel: creative compromise

The Senate vote to suspend President Ford's oil tariff hike for 90 days has brought U.S. energy policy to the point where creative compromise is both likely and called for.

It is conceivable that Mr. Ford might yet persuade two or three more senators to his side, to sustain his threatened veto. His aides are suggesting concessions such as tilting the impact of the tariff more heavily onto gasoline than heating oil, stretching out the timetable for posting the oil import tax hikes, or lowering its target of cutting consumption by a million barrels a day.

Also, there is negotiating material in offers of tax credits or rebates for farmers and airlines, or in the larger energy tax mix which involves oil depletion allowances, aid to utilities, and the like.

But these compromises do not have to be made with the President's plan as the vehicle. Congress could decide, as its majorities in both houses have shown themselves inclined by voting to postpone the oil tariff hike, that a gradualist approach to energy conservation should be taken. The major objections to the Ford oil tariff approach are that it would add two or three percentage points to inflation and jolt the economy when it is already in recession. A congressional alternative plan would likely include a nominal gasoline tax whose revenues would be redeployed in developing other energy resources and mass transit.

Congress says it can produce such a plan by April. This may not meet Mr. Ford's insistence that Congress put up an alternative to his plan right now. But it is

consistent with the complexity of the task and the deliberateness it demands.

As it is, Congress — and more specifically the House Ways and Means Committee — acted correctly and swiftly in writing a \$2 billion tax cut alternative to the antirecession half of the President's economic plan. Only with that out of the way could the committee take up the energy tax issue. Mr. Ford had agreed to the splitting of the antirecession and energy programs, and he cannot fairly at this point accuse Congress of undue delay.

The President can with justification claim, however, that whether his oil tariff plan prevails or not he has crowded Congress into the fastest possible action.

Mr. Ford may yet attempt the confrontation route to have his threatened veto sustained. But the energy picture has already shifted since his plan was proposed. A glut of oil is building on world markets. Energy use growth rates are down. The impending meeting between OPEC and oil-importing nations could produce results. Haste might prove unwise.

The most telling argument against the White House trying to ram its oil tariff plan through Congress via a veto fight is this: the President's plan would then have the backing of only a third of the members of Congress. This is scarcely an endorsement, hardly the kind of base on which to build an energy program designed to last until 1985.

Again, the moment seems ripe for the kind of creative compromise that will suit the needs of the White House, Congress, and, most of all, the public.

Abortion and the law

The nationally publicized Boston trial of Dr. Kenneth Edelin illustrates the legal confusion and emotional tumult that can be generated around the abortion question. The fundamental way out of such turmoil is a radical one: not only to clarify the law but to attack the contributing causes of abortion itself — ignorance, poverty, immorality, disease.

Here is where family, school, and church, and society can join to support rather than undercut individuals' demonstration of control over themselves and their circumstances. Thus occasions for abortion decisions would grow less and less rather than more and more.

While seeking long-term progress in this direction, however, United States society must respond compassionately to those driven to seek abortion. From the standpoint of this newspaper, abortion is a tragically inadequate solution to the myriad problems underlying it. However, the Supreme Court has upheld individuals' right to freedom of choice. Therefore, individuals should be free to obey their consciences and their religious convictions without interference from, or interference with, others. There must be respect for the Supreme Court ruling that limits the ability of states to prohibit abortions.

It was after this ruling had nullified Massachusetts' old abortion law — and before the state had a new one — that Dr. Edelin performed the "routine abortion" figuring in his trial. His attorney argues he had no reason to suppose any crime was involved. Yet the prosecutor charged him with manslaughter in connection with the death of the fetus. After much contradictory evidence, the jury convicted Dr. Edelin, with some of

the jurors later admitting to misgivings. The resulting outcry included charges of racism (Dr. Edelin is black and the operation was on a black patient) and religious bias (most of the jurors were reported to be Roman Catholic).

The judge's light probationary sentence seemed to reflect a considerable segment of public opinion that the doctor was more a victim of the situation than a perpetrator of crime. To judge him a criminal would be so to judge other doctors performing similar legal abortions — a judgment which appeared to be the outcome looked forward to by some antiabortionists.

But the proper way for opponents of the Supreme Court ruling to proceed would be through legislation, not through support of what is now being criticized as a prosecutor's courtroom effort to invent a crime and convict a man for it.

It would be unfortunate if the outcome were to reduce the freedom of choice given the individual under the Supreme Court ruling. This possibility would be lessened if Dr. Edelin is successful in appealing his conviction.

The legal position of doctors performing abortions could be improved by the Supreme Court clarifying its guidelines. The 1973 decision wisely refrained from venturing to define life itself. The court could be helpful in dispelling the kind of confusion over "viability" of the fetus that marked the Edelin trial.

The sadness of even considering such questions is another argument for the long-term solution of private and public progress toward reducing unwanted pregnancies and continuing to safeguard the right of freedom of choice.

Cuddling up to reading

All sorts of dire predictions have been issued of late concerning children and their reading habits. Too many young people, it is argued, simply cannot read, much less enjoy the activity.

Now comes a report on reading by a team of 20 top British educators. They agree the situation is bad. But they have a solution, claiming that reading and cuddling go together.

"The best way to prepare the very young child for reading," the British educators write, "is to hold him on your lap and read

aloud to him stories he likes over and over again."

But then, we know people who have been practicing this approach for years. One of our fellow staffers regularly curl up with his children for an hour or more of nighttime reading. He'd probably agree with the conclusion of the British educators' report:

"The printed page, the physical comfort and security, the reassuring voice, the fascination of the story — all these combine in the child's mind to identify books as something which holds great pleasure."

Opinion and commentary

The old logrollers



Brooklyn boy advises Czar Zarb

By Richard L. Streit

Washington Energy chief Frank Zarb, from Brooklyn, told a friendly group of us the other morning, rather wistfully, that he couldn't find his opposite number to negotiate with in Congress. He didn't put it quite that way, but he was obviously frustrated and a bit contemptuous, I thought.

He feels there is desperate need to work out an official position for dealing with the petroleum cartel as fast as possible. But when he goes up to Congress he finds himself at a loss. The administration will compromise on the oil program, he indicates. Its position is not unyielding. In his financial experience in New York, he says, there was always somebody you could trade with. But in Congress (and Czar Zarb from Flatbush shrugs) you just can't find the man.

Now Mr. Zarb, I am an old Flatbush boy myself, and I will explain things to you. I want to be helpful. You are not the only newcomer who has seemed upset. In fact, as far back as I can remember, there is this bewilderment of practical men when they come to Washington.

Mostly they are businessmen unfamiliar with government. Sometimes it seems to me that President Ford is surrounded by such people in his three-fold crisis — Treasury Secretary William Simon on taxes, top economist Alan Greenspan on the recession, and you on energy. Secretary Kissinger occasionally is a little surprised, too. President Ford, of course, has had enough experience for everybody.

The answer, I think, to your question as to who the man is to deal with: There isn't any such man. There are a dozen, probably a score, of committees in Congress involved with energy. Rep. Richard Bolling (D) of Missouri tried to get it all lumped in a single committee in his reorganization program last year. He wasn't successful, though he did get some admirable changes. In the British system, Cabinet members of equal

importance to you have all won seats in Parliament and so, by definition, know their political way around. Prime Minister Harold Wilson's 1966 Cabinet, I find, had no less than 89 "ministers" in the House of Commons, and from these he picked his policy-making body, or "Cabinet," of 20 or so. (Aside from Interior Secretary Rogers Morton there's hardly anybody in the Ford Cabinet who ever got elected to anything.)

The American system, as you know, operates differently from the British: It was invented in 1787 and designed to prevent a usurper, with the President guarding us against Congress, Congress guarding us against the President, and the Supreme Court guarding us against everybody. It has worked pretty well, too — but it is slow. "This self-stultifying, divisive system of government indeed sometimes produces no movement or action at all," writes a recent English analyst, S. B. Finer, University of Manchester ("Comparative Government," 1970).

Professor Finer adds nevertheless that, for a country so rich and potent as the U.S., "no action for a very long time is not only tolerable but often even agreeable."

Maybe that was true a few years ago, but things move at such a breakneck speed today that a government stalemate is intolerable.

Anyway, the picture of Czar Zarb searching Capitol Hill for some key man to deal with will long haunt me.

Mr. Zarb is deeply in earnest. He and Greenspan and Simon and Kissinger seem to testify every other day.

Congress is trying to reassess authority, on taxes, on the economy, on energy, and on other assorted crises.

A President of one party confronts a Congress of another. Europeans can't understand the arrangement.

Fortunately there is little personal bitterness in the encounter; Mr. Ford likes Congress and Congress likes Mr. Ford. Where we shall all come out in this extraordinary adventure is hard to guess.

Mirror of opinion

Repaying society—but not from jail

The notion of putting some people to work in constructive community service rather than putting them behind bars makes sense because of its potential economic and social benefits.

A program known as court referral — the court refers or sentences a defendant to work for a volunteer agency — should appeal to tough-minded law-and-order advocates as well as to those who argue that incarceration, especially for lesser offenders, does not result in rehabilitation.

By keeping people out of jail, the taxpayers save money. The convicted pay their debt to society by serving community agencies. Worthy programs, which invariably need workers, are provided with staff. The offenders get a chance to help others.

Court referral has been used sparingly in Southern California, mostly in misdemeanor cases. For the past eight months, Municipal Judge Eric Younger, the Los Angeles County Probation Department and area volunteer action centers and bureaus have been trying to devise guidelines

Readers write

'Clear the SST'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Roscoe Drummond's apology for the SST is a gib and illogical revision of history. Mr. Drummond's stated moral of the SST episode is, "If you want to go wrong, act first and get the facts afterward." This is an unexpected conclusion even if one accepts Drummond's premise that science has proved that the SST would have no adverse environmental impact. His moral would direct Congress in the future to act first without the facts because the crackpots who resist progress will later be proved wrong by science and thus can safely be ignored before all of the evidence is in.

The scientific impetus for Drummond's article, the CIA report, itself concluded that potential harmful effects from a large increase in SSTs are conceivable. This demonstrates that the SST opponents whom Drummond labels "extremists" had a firm scientific foundation for their beliefs about environmental hazards. The "authoritative, conclusive, and reassuring" scientific findings affirming that SSTs would not adversely affect the environment, and that new technological advances can and will mitigate any "future possible consequences," and even that monitoring programs can reduce "distant potential uncertainties" sound like the propaganda about oil spills.

The congressional action abandoning the SST was not solely based on environmental reasons. Congress assigned a low priority to spending millions of tax dollars on a fuel-squandering airplane designed to save a few hours of travel time between congested cities. Congress determined that this country did not need a multi-million dollar white elephant to maintain its prestige and production levels in the world aircraft market.

Reno, Nev. Robert E. Edmondson

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Drummond's article entitled "Scientists clear the SST" has certainly pinpointed a problem existing in Washington for some time: certain of our "instant experts" who have access to the press are making statements which have little or no basis in fact, but are merely suppositions with no solid research to back them.

One of the most brazen untruths to be foisted on the American public in a long while is the myth that burning of leaded gasoline in our cars and trucks is going to result in impending doom for all of us.

John J. McKetta, head of the chemical engineering department at the University of Texas, and a famed ecologist says: "The Environmental Protection Agency has no evidence that there has ever been a single case of death, or even illness from lead in the air coming from the burning of gasoline."

Our "big four" car manufacturers undoubtedly have many, many more highly trained engine-engineers, combustion analysts, and sophisticated pieces of exhaust analysis equipment working constantly and over a number of years, than EPA realizes exist. And yet none of these highly trained experts (in direct contrast with the pseudo, instant-experts in Washington) has sounded the alarm.

Western Germany which has some highly industrialized major cities, and also some of the highest-regarded automotive engineers in the world, has not felt it either necessary or even desirable to saddle their cars for local consumption with gas-robbing devices now required by EPA for all new U.S. cars.

We wonder if EPA and those who created it, ever stop to ponder the grave consequences to our economy of letting this giant they have originated run free.

Gladwyn, Pa. Walter Sprague Batty

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Drummond in "Scientists clear the SST" surely has missed the point. Regardless of the DOT study which he reports, the point is that no such agreement on the safety of the SST was available in 1971. Reasonable and qualified scientists were apprehensive of the possible effects on the environment. With disagreement among scientists, what other choice was open to Congress than to delay action on the matter?

It seems to me that Congress did exactly what Mr. Drummond suggested that they did not — they got the facts before they acted. Now that the facts on the safety of the SST may be in, it is time to decide whether the benefits of the SST to the public do justify the expenditure of public funds on this turkey.

Carbondale, Ill. Jon Muller

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The "Point of view" comments by Roscoe Drummond in "Scientists clear the SST" are a clear — and dangerous — reflection of a prevailing attitude toward technology and technological development.

The SST may or may not be cleared. What is important is Mr. Drummond's obvious feeling that Congress acted to end the SST without having adequate information on the

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

real dangers of the SST. Mr. Drummond is arguing that our technological developments, such as the SST, should not be slowed by unproven doubts or undocumented threats. I presume he is arguing, in the case of the SST, that we should have continued with this project until we could document its environmental impact in full.

It is this attitude toward technology which contains the seeds of our own destruction. When our technology was limited — when the impact of any development was limited — this attitude was risky but not perilous. Today — with the SST, with nuclear power plants and with many other technological efforts — the impact of a "mistake" will be documented not in some evaluation report but in an environment irreparably harmed in a world dedicated by some unknown "impact."

We cannot take that chance. We must end this notion that technology is innocent until proven guilty. We must not act until every possible safeguard has been taken, every alternative explored, and every threat dealt with. Wellesley Hills, Mass. David Gagne

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Roscoe Drummond's column on the SST should be read in connection with the front-page article in the same issue on noise control. His statement that the defeat of the SST program by Congress in 1971 was "principally for reasons now proved to be myths" is immoderate and very questionable.

The organization that was mainly responsible for the defeat was the Washington-based Coalition Against the SSTs. This was mainly composed of the leading environmental groups of the country. The question of the hypothetical pollution of the upper atmosphere was only one, and not the main one, of the effective arguments advanced by the coalition.

Of the many points made, including economic ones, the question of the noise and damage from sonic booms was the foremost. Environmentalists pointed out the great damage done in a five-month test in 1964 in Oklahoma City, in which military supersonic aircraft were used. Government figures show that over \$200,000 worth of damage claims were filed against the government. Multiplied many times across the country, this would be a staggering and continuing loss.

However, the greatest permanent damage to the environment would be from the continuing long drawn-out sonic booms — not just isolated, individual booms — across the wilderness areas of the country. With a fleet of SSTs daily flying along these paths, the peace and quiet of the wilderness — one of its greatest advantages — would be irreparably shattered. I contributed an article on this subject to *The Living Wilderness*, organ of The Wilderness Society, in the winter 1967-68 issue, elaborating on the many times.

The Monitor article on noise control states that "the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that 16 million people are subjected to aircraft noise levels ranging from moderate to very severe." With a fleet of SSTs flying, this problem would be multiplied many times. Carmel, Calif. C. Edward Graves

To The Christian Science Monitor:

We heartily concur with Roscoe Drummond's enthusiasm that the SST has been cleared of charges of massive environmental damage as long as certain precautions are taken during the construction of these aircraft. We heartily disagree, however, with the context in which Mr. Drummond places these reassuring facts. He seems to feel that Congress is greatly at fault for having halted construction of a plane which subsequently proved to be "safe." But it was precisely because all of the facts were not available that Congress made the wise decision to stop construction. We hope that Congress will continue to be cautious as it was in this incident in 1971. We hope, for example, that Congress will declare a moratorium on the further manufacture of aerosol sprays until all of the pertinent facts about their effect on the ozone layer are known.

Jefferson, N.H. Robert J. Tiews Jr.
To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Drummond contends that it was up to the opposition of the SST to prove a real danger. This irresponsible approach cannot be applied to technology. Lack of environmental degradation must be scientifically shown prior to beginning any production. Our citizenry, and indeed the world populace should, through their representatives, understand the potential risks of a new venture. It is easier to turn off a project in its earliest stages than to attempt a recall. Birmingham, Mich. Bradford Southworth

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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